The German Tribune

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The burden of coping with terrorism

Ninety minutes before the last ultimatum of the hijackers of the Lufthansa Boeing 737 expired, a special commando unit of the Federal Border Guards stormed the jetliner at Mogadishu Airport in Somalia and freed all 86 hostages aboard the aircraft. In the course of the raid, three of the four hijackers were killed while a woman terrorist was severely wounded. Ten passengers and one border guard sustained slight injuries. Jürgen Schumann, the captain of the aircraft, was killed by the terrorists in Aden. When they learned of the successful raid that freed the hostages the terrorists held in the Stuttgart-Stammheim Prison, Andreas Baader, Gudrun Ensslin and Jan-Carl Raspe, committed suicide while Irmgard Möller attempted to do so. They numbered among the eleven prisoners whose release was to be extorted by the kidnapping of Hanns-Martin Schleyer and the hijacking of the Lufthansa jet. Nothing is as yet known about the fate of Hanns-Martin Schleyer.

Due to the fact that — notwithstanding the major crisis staff and other committee meetings in the six weeks since the kidnapping of Hanns-Martin Schleyer — only nine men in Bonn really knew what was going on among those making policy decisions the public (and not only the public) depends entirely on speculation and conjecture.

As Chancellor Helmut Schmidt pointed out in a deliberately matter-of-fact manner, referring to the terrorists simply as "the enemy", the danger that the terrorists might learn too much about the government must stoop to the murderous it through carelessness, connections or indiscretions — was simply too great.

The assumption that the decision-makers in Bonn believed that there were indications that the time set in the ultimatum would pass without the dire consequences threatened in it must therefore remain mere speculation,

As long this assumption stood the slightest chance of proving correct it was pointless to waste this opportunity by releasing the prisoners. But this does not mean that *raison d'etat* must enjoy priority, no matter what the consequences. It does also not mean that the government must stop to the murderous level of terrorists when human lives ar at stake.

The government can, however, expect understanding for the necessity of weighing all possibilities and for imposing a temporary news blackout or even disseminating false information, thus excluding from its line of thought not only the terrorists but the public as well.

The efforts on the part Herr Schleyer's family to save the kidnap victim's life — be it by paying the asked for ransom of 15 million dollars or be it by recourse to the Constitutional Court, calling for a temporary injunction that would force the government to meet the terrorists' terms — also deserve understanding. It would be utterly unfair to interpret this as an attempt to separate the fate of one of the privileged classes from that of the 87 hostages aboard the Lufthansa plane.

It is still unclear who caused the turning over of the money to fail or why it failed. For the time being, this episode should merely be viewed as confirmation of the fact that the payment of a non-political price has at least been under consideration in the preceding weeks.

Moreover, the application filed in the Constitutional Court by Hanns-Martin Schleyer's son Hanns Eberhard was also a motion to save the lives aboard the Lufthansa jet since the conditions were identical in both cases.

The Constitutional Court had hardly an alternative but to turn down the motion. It would have been virtually impossible for the Court to lay claim to authority which rests solely with the executive branch of government. The fact that the government and its agencies are burdened with the onus of protecting the individual citizen as well as the nation's citizens as a whole necessitates the government's ability to react differently in each case of terrorist extortion. If this were not so, the terrorists could in each instance predict the government's reactions, and their risk would become calculable.



Terrorists' last video recording of Hanns-Martin Schleyer (Photo: dpa)

The key sentences of the Court's reasons for the ruling read — and righly so — as follows: "In view of the present constitutional position, the Constitutional Court cannot impose a specific decision on the state and its agencies. It lies in the discretion of the Federal and state governments to decide the measures to which they want to resort in fulfilling their duty to protect lives."

State authority entails political responsibility. And nobody can shift this responsibility to the Constitutional Court. Government's and above all the Chancellor, cannot evade this responsibility.

Respect for the human tragedy which is unfolding — a tragedy which involves not only the terrorists and their hostages — does not mean that, once a decision has been reached, the political leadership will not have to render account. Although the politicians' own life is not at stake, the very knowledge that they bear responsibility for the lives of others imposes a similar burden on them as well.

From a purely human point of view, it would be understandable if this led to fallacious assessments and wrong decisions. But the political reponsibility would remain unchanged.

But no-one must overlook the fact that it is the terrorists who have placed all of us — the hostages, their families, the executive branch of government and all segments of the public capable of compassion — in this position. And even now there are some people who fail to take this sufficiently into account.

Emotional outbreaks might be unavoidable ... but our country cannot put up with cynicism at this stage.

Hans Reiser
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 17 October 1977)

IN THIS ISSUE

The web of international terrorism

Ever since the early days of terrorism in this country, German terrorist groups have maintained contacts with others of their ilk abroad.

As far back as the early days of the Baader/Meinhof gang, its leadership under Andreas Baader, Ulrike Meinhof and Gudrun Ensslin made it clear that international cooperation was the only chance of survival for German terrorists.

They stated that it was necessary to make consistent use of the disunity of the various states where the combating of terrorism is concerned.

Contacts with Palestinian terrorist groups, which were considered invulnerable as a result of the sympathy they enjoyed with some Arab states, were deemed of paramount importance.

Baader and members of his gang established initial contacts as far back as 1970 while undergoing terrorism training in a Palestinian camp.

But this first encounter ended in a fiasco for the Germans. The Palestinians accused them of being loudmouths and cowards.

It was not until the series of bombings in the Federal Republic of Germany in 1972 that the Baader/Meinhof people gained some standing again.

The actual phase of cooperation began in 1975. In March of that year, members of the socalled "Movement Second of June" took the Berlin CDU chairman Peter Lorenz hostage. Bonn went along with their demands and released five terrorists from prison (in exchange for the life of Lorenz). They found a haven in South Yemen.

In a training camp of the Palestinian PFLP movement, headed by George Habash, where the German terrorists were drilled in aircraft hijacking and other acts of terror together with members of Japan's "Red Army", they met the former Baader lawyer Siegfried Haag. He had made it his task to reorganise the German terrorists following their dispersion in the wake of several police successes.

In December 1975, two Germans (Gabriele Kröcher-Tiedemann, who had been exchanged for Lorenz, and Hans Joachim Klein) took part in the hostage-taking of 11 Opec oil ministers who had been conferring in Vienna. That action was led by "Carlos".

In June 1976, Wilfried Böse, enlisted by Carlos, headed the groups that hijacked an Air France jet to Uganda.

Among the 40 terrorists whose release the hijackers demanded were six Germans.

But all this demonstrates only a fraction of the established meshing of international terrorism. This country's terrorists also maintain good links with France and Italy.

Thus, for instance, they induced French terrorists in 1975 to plant bombs at the Paris agencies of Daimler-Benz and the Springer publishing concern as well as in Bonn's Consulate in Nice.

The woman terrorist Astrid Pohl, who was released from prison for health reasons and immediately went underground, is likely to be convalescing on an estate belonging to the Italian "Red Brigades".

Horst Zimmermann
(Münchner Merkur, 15 October 1977)

■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Spirit of Helsinki goes its own way in Belgrade

There can be no denying that the CSCE Follow-up Conference in Belgrade has demonstrated psychological circumspection on the part of the delegates.

The delicacy with which the 35 participating nations have been steering the Conference towards its central issues shows that they are fully aware of what is desirable and what is feasible.

Following the week of public sessions with its 34 sterile and, on occasion, outright boring speeches came the week behind closed doors — the catch-as-catch-can round before the specialised work groups got down to brass tacks and negotiating specific issues.

Europe, it would seem, need not bundle up against a new cold war. Even though the two years since the Helsinki Summit have seen phases in which detente seemed in jeopardy, it can be taken as certain since the beginning of the Belgrade Conference that a policy of detente will continue.

But this policy has acquired a new dimension, having rid itself of the pretentious slogans which characterised it prior to Helsinki.

This change is attributable to the Helsinki Final Act. Although in many instances the Act is no more than a collection of truisms of international law which are in no way binding, it is now up to the policy-makers of detente to put generalities into concrete terms.

Pressure exerted by the expectations expressed in public opinion and in the political corridors of power makes it impossible for participants to rest their case on the legally unbinding character of the Final Act. In *de facto* terms, the Act is about to achieve the status of a European Constitution. It is indicative that the Soviets at the Belgrade Conference are attempting to bypass the Final Act.

In the catch-as-catch-can round, during which everybody could raise any topic he liked, the Soviet delegate Voronzov pooh-poohed the human rights issue, referring to it as a "secondary problem." In a 40-minute speech, he explained what, in his view, should enjoy priority, namely the nuclear arms race which, if abolished, could instantly lift the spectre of a holocaust. But there is no-one in Belgrade with whom this issue could be discussed.

Equally unavailing was the effort to find a positive response to the proposal of a moratorium on alliances. The Nato countries as well as the non-aligned nations pointed out that this would be contrary to the Final Act which provides that every state is free to join or to resign from alliances.

It is part of the Kremlin's flexibility to insist on raising this issue while its partners in the Warsaw Pact lent it support to varying degrees — Poland, for instance, referred to the matter only in the form of a few generalities. So far, no harsh words have been addressed to the West. In fact, Hungary went furthest in its criticism by raising the issue of visas granted by Western countries.

But there was also not a trace of self-criticism as expressed by a few self-assured Western delegates who voluntarily bared their weak points ... in the case of the Federal Republic of Germany the unemployment situation, and in the case of the United States the race relations problem.

The Soviet Union's raising of issues which this Conference is unable to deal with due to the delegates' lack of authority and that country's seeking refuge in vague but mellifluous political avowals of detente, its reticence to be confronted with the human rights issue, can only be attributed to Moscow's determination to get through Belgrade as unscathed as possible.

Soviet observers openly admit that the present international climate is not conducive to Soviet objectives. But their hope that there might be better days in the offing could well prove just as illusory as the hopes they had placed in the Helsinki Summit. This is due to the fact that the Western and non-aligned nations are devoting all their efforts to inducing the East Bloc to abide by the provisions of the Final Act.

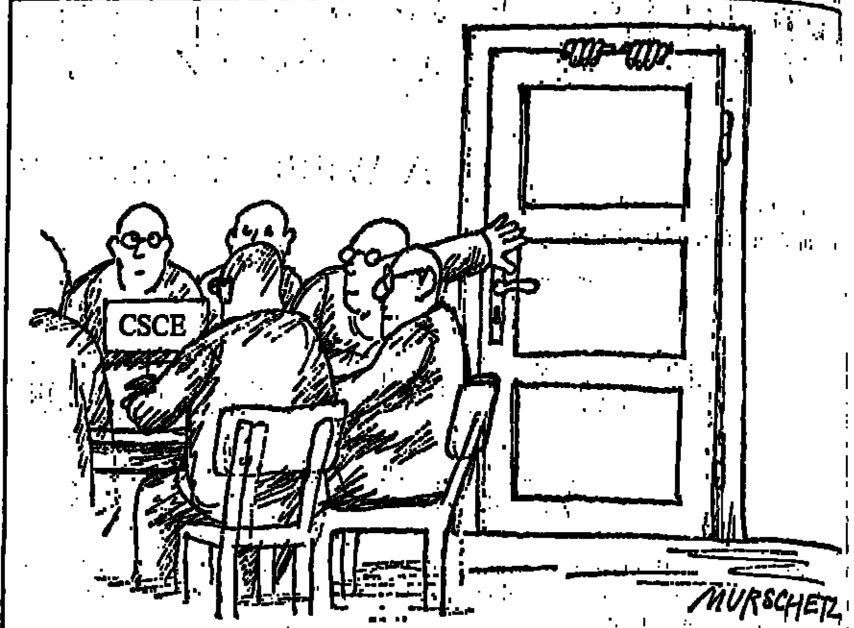
All of a sudden, they seen to be fascinated by the Soviet Union's old idea — although this has not been mentioned again since 1975 — to institutionalise the CSCE.

At the Preparatory Conference it was agreed that the main Follow-up Conference must not close without fixing date and venue for the next meeting. In fact, first applicants wanting to provide the venue — namely Spain and Rumania — have already put out their feelers.

Plans have already been drafted aimed at forming special committees for individual issues for the time after the Belgrade Conference.

It is obviously too much to expect of a conference like that of Belgrade that it should be both a control authority and a motivating force.

In view of the great number of issues involved, it already seems unlikely that the Conference can close by Christmas. There is every likelihood that it will extend into February or March — and this does not even take into account delays for political reasons.



Human rights locked out

(Cartoon: Luis Murschetz / Die Zeit)

The areas in which such committees staffed by experts will become necessary are already discernible. Switzerland wants to fulfil its appointment as the host country for a European Arbitration Committee which would deal with the Cyprus conflict and border incidents (such as the killing by GDR border guards of the Italian lorry driver Corghi) on an ad hoc basis next autumn. The Soviet Union has already let it be known that it would not recognise rulings of the Arbitration Committee as binding.

It is also Switzerland which would like to have problems relating to exchange of information and to journalists in Eastern Europe dealt with by a committee.

The Federal Republic of Germany intends to summon a forum of scientists next year which in turn could summon a gigantic text-book conference in order to do away with prejudices resulting from educational methods.

Austria envisages a committee that would deal with economic disputes.

The fact that the East Bloc nations seem to attribute little importance to issues relating to economic cooperation has brought about a certain feeling of uncertainty. Although the Soviet delegate Voronzov expressed satisfaction about increased trade since Helsinki, there seem to be no new impulses forthcoming due to the awareness of limitations in his own country's capacity.

The European Economic Commission and Unesco want to place their administrative apparatus at the participants' disposal, which would benefit Brezhnev's proposals for a European environment and energy policy. It can already be taken for granted that the Soviets will demand their price for their approval of such plans.

Initially, activities at the Conference might be directed against the Soviet Union which is to be prevented in the future from shunting manoeuvre observers into areas far *removed from where* the action is. The same applies to the East Bloc method of splitting large manoeuvres into several small ones, thus evading the obligation to report the war games. This also applies to troop movements — a matter of considerable concern to countries like Yugoslavia, Rumania or, indeed, Norway to which such movements impart a feeling of discomfort.

The non-Communist states will hardly get around accepting the Soviet proposal to forgo the first nuclear strike.

A Dutch delegate indicated the rough direction, seconded by a Pole and a Swiss. He said: "This should apply not only to the first nuclear strike but to any first strike whatsoever."

A non-aggression treaty of the 35 European nations could thus take on shape ... and this would not be the only instance in which the spirit of Helsinki unexpectedly goes its own way.

Eduard Neumaier

(Die Zeit, 14 October 1977)

Genscher defines Bonn's Far East policy

On the second day of his talks in Tokyo, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, following an invitation by the German Chamber of Commerce in that city, availed himself of this opportunity to define publicly for the first time the aims and principles of Bonn's Far East policy.

According to Herr Genscher, relations between the Federal Republic of Germany and Asia are governed by the following five guiding principles: Preservation of stability and peace; promotion of the principles of independence and self-determination; securing of political balance of power in the region; and the preservation and expansion of trade relations with all Asian countries.

Speaking with a remarkable degree of frankness, which met with considerable interest in both Tokyo and Peking, Herr Genscher condemned all hegemony aspirations in Asia of the major powers, saying: "The era in which an international order was sought by supremacy on the one hand and subjugation on the other must become a thing of the past ... The old-style major power policy, in other words, the policy of domination and the establishment of spheres of influence and power, has no future any more. It must fail."

The closing round of consultations with his Japanese opposite number Mr Hatoyama and with Prime Minister Fukuda centred around bilateral cooperation and economic problems.

Herr Genscher stressed that his conversation with Mr Fukuda was marked by "an exceptionally cordial atmosphere."

The still unresolved trade problems between Japan and the EEC evidently failed to cloud the atmosphere.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher made a point of stressing his free trade creed and — obviously referring to Japan though without specifically saying so — emphasised that "no-one is providing any pretext for protectionist measures" and that all industrialised nations should open their markets to finished products from the Third World.

This appeal was also specifically addressed to the communist countries which buy only five per cent of such products from the Third World — com-

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■ HOME AFFAIRS

The difficult business of governing

It has not been easy, over the past few weeks, to regard the actions of professional politicians in Bonn with the cold detachment of an entimologist. Many observers have had the feeling that these politicians, whatever they do or fail to do, are part of a fateful process. There are moments, too, when it is, evident that the politicians themselves have this feeling.

This process cannot be precisely defined; it is difficult to foresee what direction it will take or to predict how it will end. One senses however that it is a process of transformation which is being imposed on this Republic more by the force of circumstances than by the free will of the government. We remember the words of Richard Wagner's Siegfried: "The Norns weave in the force of the world, there is nothing they can change or wend."

Oswald Spengler, author of "The Decline of the West" put this Nordicsounding quotation on the title-page of one of his problematic interpretations of history. Its title: "Years of Decision." This was in 1933, at the end of the Weimar Republic.

The situation then cannot be compared with that of today. But the Wagner quotation remains as relevant as ever. Everyone in Bonn is pressing for a decision to be made. Hanns-Martin Schleyer, who has been in the hands of his kidnappers for over five weeks, appealed *five times* in his letter for the government to make a decision.

Frau Schleyer obviously thought she could give her husband the assurance, via *Bildzeitung*, "that the time will soon come for a positive decision." However, the so-called crisis staff which met to discuss the latest position, adjourned without having made a decision — as we heard, despite the continuing news blackout.

Is this not typical of Bonn? Are there not all kinds of long overdue decisions which still have not been made? What about the tax relief which would stimulate investment and consumption, and which unions and industry have been demanding for some time? What about the unemployment problem? How long must young people wait for solutions to the educational and employment problem? Why is there no all-party consensus on the energy question? Are the men in Bonn just muddling through and postponing decisions? Is the republic sinking in a slough of incompetence?

It is one of the symptoms of the present crisis that many Bonn politicians and journalists who are asking themselves these questions do not really know if these are questions that are worrying the citizens of this country or whether they are not figments of their own imagination brought about by enforced confrontation on one hand and exaggerated Coalition fears of on the other.

Those who listened to the speeches of opposition leaders Franz Josef Strauss and Helmut Kohl in the recent debate on the 1978 budget must have gained the impression that this country is heading straight for the abyss, thanks to marxist revolutionaries and all kinds of manipulation.

The question was asked — and rightly — whether opposition and Coalition were talking about the same country. But this is inevitable when one starts an autumn manoeuvre, as Herr Kohl did, before the troops are armed or prepared to do battle ... and before the generals have reached agreement among themselves.

The opposition's offensive was comparatively harmless. Not so the behaviour of a number of dissidents within the coalition party's own ranks. Four SPD MPs voted against the "Contact Ban Law" (whereby suspected terrorists have no access to lawyers for a limited period) and 17 other coalition MPs abstained. The row which subsequently blew up was a serious threat to the coalition. It showed that there was a deep rift between party leader Herbert Wehner on one side and a small left wing minority on the other.

Herr Wehner, in his striving for complete unity, denied that the dissidents had the good of the Nation at heart. The efforts of Herr Brandt and Herr Schmidt may paper over these cracks but will hardly repair them.

The positive overall result on this vote showed that the Bundestag can act quickly and even very quickly when the situation demands. The government, too, is better than its reputation in this respect.

The government cannot be blamed for the fact that many decisions have become more complicated and difficult (particularly because of the fact that the Opposition has a majority in the Bundesrat).

This was all too evident in the question of tax relief. The fact that the government's investment measures have not yet been very successful has more to do with the state of industry and the world market than with the quality of its decisions.

Because of the federal system, the government can only have limited influence on education and professional training. In the matter of energy the government has stated its position clearly, as its predecessors have done. The fact that it has not been able to push through its nuclear energy programme is due to resistance from citizens' action groups and court decisions against it. The government alone cannot be made responsible for the possible consequences.

Then comes the most immediate and most pressing problem: the decision in the case of Hanns-Martin Schleyer. The dilemma in which the government finds itself here is evident.

It's position seems hopeless, as in a Greek tragedy. Whatever the government does or does not do, it is involved in a fateful process and will always be faced with the question of its own responsibility.

Günter Geschke

(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, 16 October 1977)

Continued from page 2

pared with 75 per cent where the OECD countries are concerned.

With regard to his forthcoming talks with the Chinese leadership in Peking, Herr Genscher said that it was his aim to extend and intensify Sino-German relations, pointing out that "we appreciate the People's Republic of China's constructive role in world politics."

He pointed out that there was no conflict of interests if the Federal Republic of Germany at the same time sought good relations with the Soviet Union. This, he said, was a matter of importance for Bonn within the framework of the process of detente in Europe. Before leaving Tokyo, Herr Genscher laid the cornerstone for a new type of German Cultural Centre in Tokyo which is being built as a joint project of the Federal Government and the *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Natur- und Völkerkunde Ostasiens*, OAG (German Society for East Asian Ethnology and Natural History).

The OAG (a private German organisation which has been in existence for more than 100 years) has provided the site while the Federal Government will bear the DM10 million cost for the multi-storey building.

Apart from the OAG, the new structure will also house the Goethe Institute, the German Academic Exchange Service and as many other German institutions as possible. A comprehensive library, which will include technical literature, is to be placed at the disposal of German and Japanese researchers.

Gebhard Hielscher

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 12 October 1977)



Chancellor in straits (Cartoon: Hanel/Deutsche Zeitung)

Lambsdorff chides industry on codetermination issue

In a recent speech to the 11th Accountants' Congress in Munich — his first since taking office — Graf Lambsdorff underlined his commitment to the free market economy, to co-determination, and to a responsible wages policy.

There was a hint of criticism in his treatment of the employers' recent motion at the Federal Constitutional Court concerning the constitutionality of co-determination, but he also warned the unions not to try to force through maximal wage demands.

He said that there were no "purely formal" objections to the employers' recourse to the Constitutional Court on the question of co-determination, but he added that he believed the motion to be "superfluous, and a tactically as well as psychologically ill-advised" attempt to impede a law which the entire Bundestag had passed.

Graf Lambsdorff offered his services as a mediator in the attempt to bring the DGB (Federation of German Trade Unions) back into the Concerted Action.

The government's overall orientation data did not mean that the government wanted to see equal wage increases in all branches of industry. Graf Lambsdorff pointed out that it was quite normal for wage rises to be higher in some branches than in others. He warned against the theory that the state could step in and remedy the problems caused by wrong wages policies. He agreed with the metal workers' demand for active wages policies, though he pointed out that this could not mean "pushing through maximal wage demands without considering what effect they would have on the economy as a whole." he believed it was incorrect to talk of a choice between an employers' state and a union state.

The minister conceded that the level of economic growth was "considerably below expectations." This was a world wide problem. He said there were no grounds for undue pessimism or for euphoria. He saw the following major dangers: an increase in the rate of inflation, greater tendencies towards protectionism and wage increases leading to a cost level "at which not enough people could find employment."

Peter Gillies

(Die Welt, 12 October 1977)

Cabinet condemns anti-Semitic incident involving officers

The Cabinet has decident that there is no place in the Bundeswehr for Munich Bundeswehr University officers who were recently involved in anti-semitic incidents. (The eleven young officers set fire to pieces of cardboard with the words "There goes another Jew.")

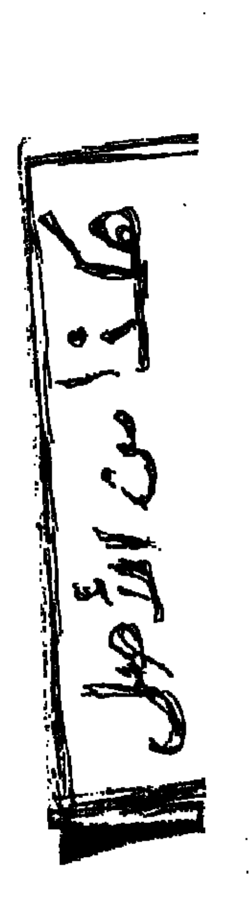
The Cabinet was unanimous in this opinion which, according to government spokesman Armin Grünewald, it reached after discussion of the incidents.

Defence Minister Georg Leber will receive a report on the incidents from the deputy General Inspector of the Bundeswehr.

Herr Grünewald pointed out that the Cabinet's statement was not intended to prejudice the outcome of any disciplinary measures against the officers. This was a matter for the Minister of Defence alone.

dpa

(Nordwest Zeitung, 13 October 1977)



■ BONN

Intelligence watchdog committees without bite



But the fact that the *Bundesverfassungsschutz* (the internal security office or, literally, the Office for the Protection of the Constitution ed.) came into the public limelight and was subject to considerable criticism in connection with the bugging of the nuclear physicist Klaus Traube, provided the reason for the proposal that the Federal Republic of Germany's three intelligence services (i.e. the *Bundesverfassungsschutz*, the *Bundesnachrichtendienst*, BND, and the *Militärischer Abschirmdienst*, MAD ed.) be subjected to praliamentary control.

In order to provide the necessary legal framework, the three parliamentary parties agreed on seven articles.

At first glance, the whole undertaking would seem laudable; but delving somewhat deeper into the matter it becomes apparent that these proposals are too naive to be realised.

The *Verfassungsschutz*, which operates within the Federal Republic of Germany, MAD, which is responsible for military counterintelligence, and the BND, which collects intelligence information abroad, are to be subjected — or so the draft law says — to parliamentary control by means of a watchdog committee to be established to that effect.

The very formulation of this porposal reveals that the authors of it were somewhat at sea.

According to the envisaged legislation, the Federal Government is to keep the committee fully informed about the activities of the three intelligence services, and the committee's claim to full information is to be unlimited.

The proponents of this legislation must have been aware of the fact that such baring of the intelligence agencies' activities is inconsistent with the work of these agencies.

This is borne out by the fact that the draft contains a restrictive rider which reveals the uncertainty of the authors.

The committee is to be fully informed about the general work of the agencies as well as about cases of special significance. But if the former is to take place there would be no need for the latter.

If the proposed legislation actually reads like the draft, any Federal Governement would still be in a position to withhold certain facts or to evade issues.

The reason for this is simple: It is impossible to establish in retrospect whether a certain action on the part of one of the agencies fell in the category of "general activities" or whether it was of "special significance".

Apart from such ambiguities, those proposing parliamentary control of the intelligence agencies made a blooper of a very particular nature. Between the lines of the proposed legislation one can discern that there was a certain fear that extremist parties — be they left or right — could one day become members of the Bundestag. MPs of such parties, who would then be subject to surveillance by the *Verfassungsschutz*, are to be barred from the watchdog committee.

Although not in exactly these words, the draft nevertheless states in essence that the majority of the Bundestag would be able to cope with this contingency should it arise.

This takes us back to the year 1968. The parliamentary parties in the Bundestag had then already arrived at a consensus concerning controls of the intelligence agencies.

Following a number of mysterious suicides and incidents at the BND, a special committee proposed the establishment of a permanent watchdog committee "for matters concerning intelligence agencies." But when the danger loomed ahead that such a committee could soon have a member belonging to the extreme rightist NPD (German Nationalist Party) the porposal as a whole was put on ice.

Parliament's impotence vis-a-vis the intelligence agencies, which was to be remedied at that time, will remain unchanged.

It would seem impossible to achieve more than the late Chancellor Konrad Adenauer managed to accomplish in the late fifties — namely an occasional briefing by the BND of a small committee which has exercised a certain pseudo control over the agencies since the sixties.

But this committee has considerable weaknesses. Thus, for instance, it has so far always been up to the Federal Government to decide whether or when the committee members are to be invited for a briefing.

The committee therefore has no choice but to be satisfied with whatever information the Government considers suitable for doling out.

Hoping that this unsatisfactory state of affairs would be remedied, the present Bundestag — which was eleted a year ago — decided not to appoint a new committee as yet. This task was taken on by the Internal and Legal Affairs Committees on a from-time-to-time basis as in the case of Traube.

The various terrorist actions of late have in fact rendered these committees obsolete and have led to the establishment of the socalled "major crisis management staff".

But this staff, consisting of Federal and state politicians, of cabinet members and of the Opposition leaders, also has *no basis in law* or *in the Constitution*.

After all, it lies in the nature of a democracy that it is impossible to provide a perfect legal basis for everything.

The Bundestag is therefore sorely mistaken in seeking controls it cannot exercise anyway — controls which, as in the case of the intelligence agencies, will simply have to rest on faith in the political responsibility of each successive government.

Rudolf Strauch

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 24 september 1977)

New committee to revamp pension laws

The *Bundesverfassungsgericht* (the country's Constitutional Court) has made it mandatory for the Government to introduce reforms of widows' and widowers' pensions under the social security system by 1984.

The Government has now appointed a 17-member committee which is to work out proposals for a solution.

The committee is entirely free in its work and is bound by no specific instructions. Even so, it is expected of it not to make two proposals if it wants to remain in the Government's favour, or, to be more specific, if it wants to remain in the good graces of Anke Fuchs, state secretary (senior civil servant) in the Labour Ministry.

One of these proposals is that the present widow's pension, amounting to 60 per cent of the husband's pension, must not be increased to 100 per cent because the Government would be unable to pay for it. The other concerns the proposal to achieve equality of the sexes by giving the widow a 60 per cent pension only if the bulk of the family income was provided by the husband. This would in some instances prevent what experts call "excessive pension".

This would be the cheapest solution of the problem and would formally also meet the terms of the *Bundesverfassungsgericht* ruling, but it would not meet with the approval of Frau Fuchs.

She wants more. According to her, "solutions concerning only the widowers' or widows' pensions would be in keeping with the Constitution but inadequate in terms of social policy."

Not only in the view of Frau Fuchs but also in the view of the Federal Government as a whole, the reform of widows' and widowers' pensions should also lead to more independent forms of old-age security for women.

The work of the newly-formed committee will be extremely difficult, as can be demonstrated by a few of the problems at stake.

There is, for instance, the problem of inadequate security due to the fact that women frequently have to stop working (thus not paying contributions) in order to raise their children — which means that their benefits will be less. But who is to pay the contributions during these years of voluntary unemployment?

It would certainly seem justified if the committee were to arrive at a solution whereby the bills for the contributions during child-raising years were paid by the tax-payer at large.

But what if a childless woman decides to devote herself entirely to husband and home?

According to our present laws, wer are already faced with the problem (considered irksome by many) whereby some receive excessive pensions.

Whatever solution the committee arrives at, it can only be an interim one.

On the one hand, those who make up the labour force of today and pay social security contributions have a right to anticipate that, once they retire, everything would be exactly as they had figured it out:

On the other hand, it would be counter to the ruling of the *Bundesverfassungsgericht* if the new law were not to become effective until, say, the year 2000.

Winfried Didzoleit

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 10 October 1977)

It was an uphill struggle for the Adenauer Government to gather evidence that the Communist Party of Germany (KPD) was out to eliminate our constitutional democracy and that it was thus unconstitutional and had to be banned.

Banning the "K" groups – a two-edged sword

At the time, a leaflet in which the KPD called on the public to topple the Adenauer regime was blown up out of all proportion for lack of more tangible evidence.

Compared with the KPD trials of the fifties, a trial for the purpose of banning the socalled "K" groups (Communist groupings to the left of the Marxist *Deutsche Kommunistische Partei*, DKP or German Communist Party) should prove child's play where evidence is concerned. Their avowal of violence as a menas of achieving political objectives is no secret to be dug up by the *Bundesverfassungsschutz* (the internal security office). During a recent demonstration in Bonn by all the assorted "K" groups, the spokesman of the KPD/ML (the M/L stands for Maoist/Leninist) said publicly: "We are enemies of the Constitution; we want to destroy this state and in doing so the use of force is justified."

Although providing evidence against the "K" gourps would be very easy, the motion by Lower Saxony's Prime Minister Albrecht (CDU) calling for a ruling by the Constitutional Court banning them has met with little response from his party as a whole.

This motion, whose antagonists are spearheaded by the CSU, has met with the following counter-argument: If we are to take action against practising Communists we cannot single out certain groupings and exempt the DKP.

Quite apart from the fact that this objection is probably just a pretext, it nevertheless reveals the disunity in the CDU/CSU camp where the issue of communists is concerned.

Before the backdrop of the Schleyer kidnapping by terrorists and in an atmosphere of insecurity it was intended to create the impression that only the CDU/CSU were engaged in fighting terrorism. Thus a major issue requiring serious treatment has once more been put on the plane of party politics, making it difficult to bring about a levelheaded debate.

It is indeed a burden for the law-abiding citizen to watch some groups of our society consistently violating the law and getting off scotfree while the man-in-the-street who has parked in a no-parking zone is confronted with the long arm of the law.

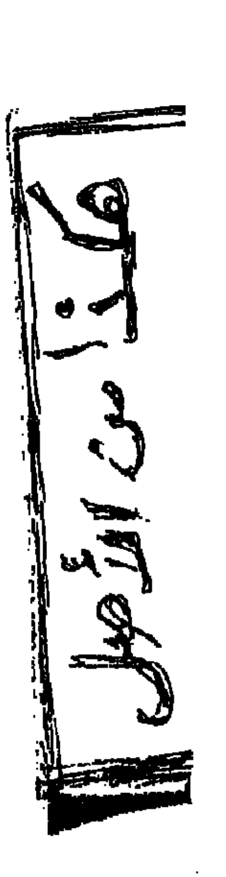
The state faces the difficult task of weighing priorities. How is the state to justify that, while taking it for granted that the majority of citizens must abide by the law, others can break it time and again without having to bear the consequences?

Disregarding pure idealism and the ideal relationship between citizen and state, we have to cope with political opportunism. And in order that a higher objective should be achieved we must put up with being placed at a disadvantage.

It is easy to predict what the consequences of banning the "K" groups would be. Their members would go underground and would thus contribute towards radicalisation and towards strengthening the terrorist potential. Moreover, far-reaching controls exceed the possibilities of the *Bundesverfassungsschutz* anyway.

The interior ministers of the CDU-

Continued on page 5



■ PEOPLE IN POLITICS

New minister of economic affairs favours reforms with moderation



The new Minister of Economic Affairs, Graf Otto Lambsdorrff, has a number of things in common with his predecessor in that office, Hans Friderichs. Both began their careers in industry, both are trained lawyers, neither of them has any formal academic training in economics.

Herr Friderichs started his career with the chamber of commerce, Lanbsdorff in banking. Graf Lambsdorff then went into the insurance business.

Graf Lambsdorff, who is fifty and has three grown up children, is married, for the second time to Alexandra, nee von Quistorp, an economics graduate twenty years younger than her husband.

Graf Lambsdorff has given up his safe and well paid post on the board of a Düsseldorf insurance company (and a number of lucrative positions on various other supervisory boards) for the risks and uncertainties of a political career. Herr Friderichs has done the opposite.

Like Herr Friderichs, Graf Lambsdorff has been labelled a lobbyist for industrial interests and an out-and-out right winger. He wisecracks that the only way he could get rid of this image would be to march down the Düsseldorf *Königsallee* waving a red flag and chanting "Ho Chi Minh."

The fact that he has a title strenghthens the general assumption that he is a right-winger. Otto Friedrich Wilhelm von der Wenge Graf Lambsdorff, who simply says "Lambsdorff" when answering the telephone, comes from the Baltic. Seven hundred years ago, his ancestors moved there from Wesphalia. There is still a Wenge house today in Dortmund-Lanstrop.

Graf Lambsdorff is often described as a fast starter or a man who has made a meteoric rise to success. These are clichés Graf Lambsdorff himself does not like, even though there is some truth in them. He was only elected to the Bundestag in 1972 and was very soon a leading member of the party. He has been a member of the FDP since 1951. He chose the Liberals then "because the FDP were solidly in favour of the market economy and because it was anti-federalist and wanted to get rid of denominational schools in North-Rhine Westphalia."

Graf Lambsdorff is sometimes considered a man who wants to put the brakes on co-determination and therefore as a political right winger. Those who level this criticism at him should remember that Graf Lambsdorff played an important part in the drafting of the FDP Freiburg Programme, which brought a considerable amount of protest from conservative quarters.

"When we were discussing the Freiburg programme, we rediscovered the Liberal party's social mission and what direction political liberalism should take to meet the demands of modern society," says Graf Lambsdorff.

When talking of his political guidelines, he quotes Walter Scheel's slogan "Reform with Moderation." He added that his friends in industry knew he was always prepared to listen to their anxieties and problems with a sympathetic ear because of his own experience in industry. Whether one then based one's decisions on these problems was, he stressed, quite another question. In matters such as competition and protection of the environment his position was quite different from industry's.

Graf Lambsdorff will have mixed feelings about the civil service hierarchy in the Ministry of Economic Affairs.

Early riser Lambsdorff, who has given up smoking and drinks in moderation, is well known in the parliamentary party for his ability to delegate. He is unlikely simply to accept his civil servants' proposals without demur, as Herr Friderichs did. The Count, who lost a leg during the war, is in the habit of making his own decisions.

His open, approachable manner which makes him so popular with the press is as famous as it is feared. Last year he stated quite baldly that we would have to come to terms with the fact that there would be a high level of unemployment for some time to come.

Asked about how he got on with Helmut Schmidt, he answered simply: "Do you know anyone in the SPD who gets on any better with him than I do,?"

He considers Helmut Kohl a reasonable partner in discussion because he is "basically not an illiberal man." "The only problem is that he does not have a special field in politics.

Graf Lambsdorff, who has won six of the special awards for handicapped sportsmen, enjoys crossing swords with CSU leader Franz Josef Strauss in the Bundestag.

When Strauss once pointed out that he had mixed up billions with millions, Lambsdorff rejoined: "My sincere apologies, but I always have difficulties with noughts, especially those on the right."

"Herr Strauss often used to pun on Graf Baldrian's black coat and the weather frog's green one - clothes which Herr Friderichs often used to change,



Otto Graf Lambsdorff
(Photos: Sven Simon)

metaphorically speaking, when he was Economic minister. Lambsdorff's retort was: "All I can say is that I prefer these two items of clothing to the motley of the Passau harlequin."

Peter Christian Müller

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 7 October 1977)

Continued from page 4

governed Federal states know very well why they oppose the banning motion. They know that it will be they who, in the final analysis, will have to cope with the situation created by overzealous election campaigners who have jumped the gun.

Although unintended by the politicians, the "K" groups are the only ones to profit from the banning debate and the row it is causing. Despite ideological differences of opinion, they are today closing ranks in a joint defence.

Gerhard Ziegler

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 11 October 1977)

Holger Börner restores faith in Hesse Social Democrats

When the luckless Hesse Prime Minister Osswald announced his resignation on the eve of the last general election in this country, shortly after the polling booths had closed, Hesse's Social Democrats had made up their minds. The man who was going to lead them out of their desperate position could only be Holger Börner, who at the time was SPD administrator in Bonn.

The star of Rudi Arndt, who was still Mayor of Frankfurt and is now chairman of the South Hesse party branch, was on the wane because he was said to be implicated in the scandal. Rudi Arndt had long been known to have ambitions of becoming Hesse's head of government.

Holger Börner was elected prime minister with all 57 votes of the SPD/FDP coalition on 12 October 1976.

His new position has certainly brought him more worries than pleasure up to now. He put a huge amount of taxpayers' money into the Hesse State Bank to stabilise it and to stop the tongues wagging, but his move was not a complete success.

The Hesse state parliament investigation committee which was set up to look into the bank's huge losses — after CDU pressure in the state parliament — still has not completed its enquiries.

Börner's next job was to put a stop to the erudite debate about educational policy which went right over most voters' heads. In typical manner he declared "this has gone far enough" but this has not put a stop to the discussion on the subject in Hesse, which looks like going on for some time to come especially now that his FDP coalition partners have supposedly abandoned the idea of the "integrated comprehensive school" and added to the confusion with their proposals for an "open school." The debate about the *Rahmenrichtlinien* (framwork guidelines) still goes on unabated. (This is a word which should be removed for ever from SPD vocabulary.)



Holger Börner

The most controversial framework guidelines (for German and Sociology) are still under discussion, but the curriculum for Biology has been approved for experimental use in schools next year, much to the indignation of Hesse's parents' associations, who are considering recourse to the constitutional court.

Börner, who claims in the unmistakable dialect of his town Kassel in North Hesse that he weighs 120 kilos and double that when he is riled, has done everything in his power to make people forget his predecessor's term in government. The fact that he has transferred many of Osswald's close colleagues from the state chancellery to the other departments is evidence of this.

One of the few high-ranking officials not transferred when Herr Börner arrived, stated with satisfaction some days after Börner took up office: "At last we can govern in Wiesbaden again."

Börner has not performed any miracles in his first year and he has not completely surmounted the problems of the past, but his dynamism and commitment have won him the respect of his party colleagues in North and South Hesse. When the delegates of both regions elect a common chairman for the first time in Fulda on October 16, there will only be one candidate: Börner.

In just over twelve months there will be state elections in Hesse. Will Social Democrat Börner remain prime minister or will Alfred Dregger be the first Christian Democrat in Hesse's history to hold that office in Wiesbaden? From the state chancellry we hear that Börner, with 46 per cent, is way ahead of Dregger in popularity at the moment — but he is also well ahead of his own party. Börner and Hesse's SPD have a hard year behind them. It is quite likely that they have an even harder year before them.

Alfred Behr

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 11 October 1977)

TRADE FAIRS

Hanover always bigger and better

World trade reached a record level this year, for the first time exceeding the one thousand billion dollar mark. The Federal Republic of Germany's exports amounted to 23 per cent of this country's GNP in 1976 — in other words, virtually every fourth job depends on exports. Due to the international meshing of trade and due to growing interdependence in the past few decades, trade fairs have played a major role in promoting trade and providing markets. These pages portray five major trade fair cities.

The *Deutsche Messe- und Ausstellungs-AG* (German Fair and Exhibition Corporation), Hanover, has at present the largest exhibition area in the Federal Republic of Germany.

The fence surrounds an area of 969,500 square metres with 25 exhibition halls (ranging in size from 4,000 to 81,000 square metres) totalling 482,500 square metres. There are, moreover, 300,000 square metres of usable open space.

After deducting streets, service installations, etc. there remain 305,100 square metres of indoor exhibition space for rent and 169,000 square metres of open space available to exhibitors.

Though short, the history of the Hanover Fair is anything but uneventful. The Fair was founded as a result of a decree by the British Occupation Forces. Its actual establishment took place on 5 August 1947 with a share capital of 1.2 million reichsmarks.

The founders chose the form of a public company for their legal status (and Hanover is thus the only Fair corporation in the Federal Republic of Germany).

At present virtually all shareholders are governments (Federal state or municipal), with the principal shareholders being the city of Hanover nd the state of Lower Saxony.

Work began on the site of the *Vereinigte Leichtmetallwerke* (United Light Alloy Works) which at that time also provided most of the staff. For the actual Fair there were four old factory buildings available.

Initially, the whole enterprise seemed dicey and its survival chances were generally deemed minimal. For one thing, there was a virtually complete lack of faith in any success and, for another, the public still hoped that the traditional German Fair city of Leipzig would once more resume its central role following reunification.

As Germany's first post-war Fair, the "Export Fair Hanover 1947" exhibited virtually all industrial products which were at that time manufactured in the socalled bi-zone and which seemed suitable for export.

The success of this event, which came about after enormous difficulties had been surmounted, provided the foundation for the further development of the site and of the range of products on show.

Hanover's first Fair was attended by some 740,000 people — primarily Germans who were longing to see the many things of which they had been deprived for years. But only the 4,000 or so foreign visitors were in a position to actually buy… and buy they did to the tune of more than 31 million dollars, which corresponded to Germany's total annual export at that time.

In the years to come the number of exhibitors rose steadily. Between 1949 and 1953 the Fair took place in two instalments: There was the Sample Fair and the Technical Fair.

After 1953, capital and consumer goods were once more combined in one Fair following the erection of new buildings and the construction of the necessary infrastructure.

In 1950 the Fair was renamed "German Industrial Fair". This was followed by a reorganisation and by the transfer of a number of groups of exhibitors to other German Fair sites which had become operational once more.

The *Deutsche Messe- und Ausstellungs-AG* was thus the first such company to embark on the road from a universal to a multiple branches of industry Fair. A strict separation of branches was introduced in order to make it easier for the visitor to orientate himself among the wide range of products. For the same reason national halls of foreign countries were abolished.

The first foreign exhibitors participated in the 1950 event.

In 1961 the Fair was renamed "Hanover Fair", taking into account its more pronounced international character.

Today, the Hanover Fair enjoys internationally a top position as a technical Fair with integrated specialised markets.

The scope of the Hanover Fair was considerably extended in 1967 as a result of the fact that a number of mechanical engineering groups decided to take turns in their annual participation, which meant that individual groups had much more area at their disposal in every one year.

For more than two decades the Hanover Fair has been enjoying the highest of prestige where international Fairs are concerned. But the manner of presentation has changed in keeping with business' changing needs.

The last major step was the gradual relinquishment of manufacturer-oriented groupings in the range of products on display and an orientation towards buyer requirements.

This has led to the restructuring of entire industrial branches such as the system exhibits "Propulsion — Steering — Moving" or "Energy — Providing, Transforming, Distributing".

(Die Welt, 12 October 1977)

Hamburg stresses all aspects of shipping

The Trade Fair and Congress City Hamburg — for many years the venue of both the congress and the exhibition *Schiff, Maschine, Meerestechnik International* (Ship, Engine, Marine Technology International), the world's largest shipbuilding trade fair — is rapidly developing into a major European market and information exchange for the marine business.

The Congress Centre Hamburg has been booked out for this year and for 1978 for major trade congresses linked with exhibitions.

These international trade events in the sectors of marine engineering and shipping will for the first time be held in Hamburg.

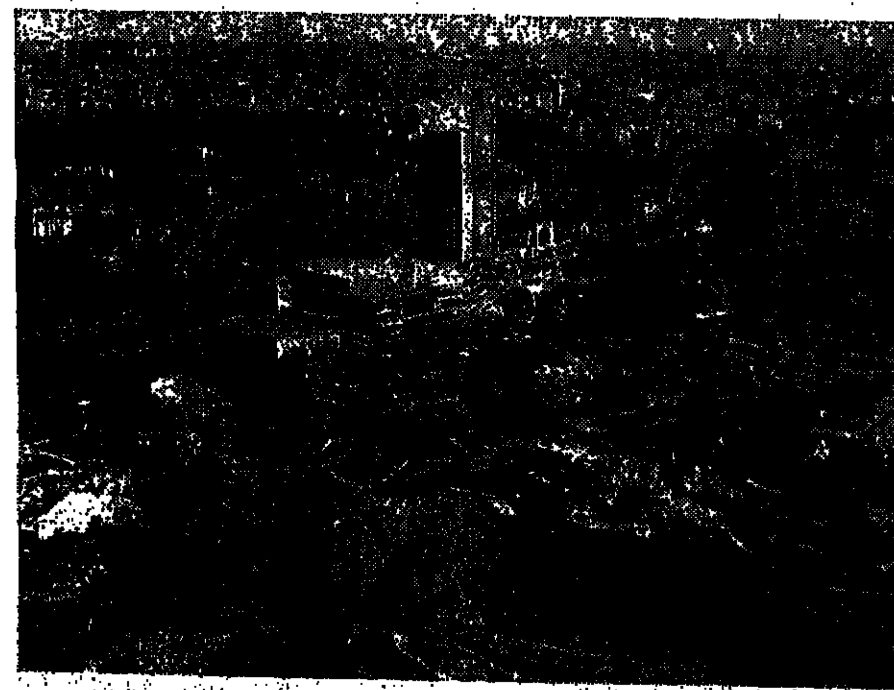
In three instances the organisers hail from Britain. They have recognised Hamburg and its importance as a major modern port and the seat of numerous marine research institutes as well as of mammoth technical installations for shipping (such as the Roll-on Roll-off and Container Terminal), thus choosing that city as a venue.

A further major decision arrived at recently lends Hamburg even more the status of a congress venue for maritime affairs of world repute. UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim has accepted the invitation to hold the UN Law of the Sea Conference in Hamburg from 6 to 31 March 1978.

More than 400 delegates from more than 80 countries will pass a new international trade agreement in Hamburg.

The city can certainly chalk this up as an outstanding success since this is the first time a world-wide UN meeting will

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Hamburg Congress Centre

(Photo: Hamburg-Information)

Internationalism is the keyword in Düsseldorf

NOWEA is a name which attracts some one million visitors from all parts of the world every year. It is the trade mark of the Düsseldorf Trade Fair Company which, in the 30 years since its inception, has specialised in or at least emphasised the capital goods industry on an international scale.

For the past ten years, Kurt Schoop has been the managing director of NOWEA. Says he: "Whatever happens in the sectors of foreign policy and foreign trade, and whatever new idea or organisational form gains the upper hand in industry has its effect on trade fairs which have developed into international markets."

Kurt Schoop has from the very beginning considered the development of the export business one of his foremost tasks. As a result, he and his team established representative offices in 8 capitals. There, NOWEA — commissioned by the Bonn Ministry of Economic Affairs — organises this country's participation in trade fairs.

Telling examples are the Chemical Fair in Moscow, the German Industrial Exhibition in Sao Paulo (Brazil) and German participation in the Lima (Peru) Trade Fair.

"It has been demonstrated time and again," says Herr Schoop, "that trade fairs are an exact reflection of a nation's stage of development. Affluence is largely determined by the ability to provide a wide range of goods and services at home and abroad — and to sell them."

NOWEA's programme, which in 1971 encompassed 16 events, has meanwhile been enlarged to more than 25 trade fairs, exhibitions and congresses per annum. Many of these trade fairs developed into out-and-out international bestsellers, as for instance *Drupa*, the international fair devoted to paper and printing.

Using this fair as an example, Herr Schoop outlines his foreign strategy as follows: "For close to one year we engaged in an international PR campaign in 28 countries preparatory to this event. The results justified our efforts, and the proportion of foreign visitors rose from 20 per cent in 1972 to 43 per cent while the proportion of overseas visitors increased from 5 to 20 per cent. The ratio of foreign exhibitors has reached the 50 per cent mark."

The success of *Drupa* is intended to stimulate other exhibitions abroad.

Says Arthur Walker, head of the British Printing Machinery Association: "Attending an international trade fair provides manufacturers with an opportunity to meet potential foreign representatives as well as customers from the East Bloc countries."

And the chairman of the Italian Mechanical Engineering Association, Carlo Grignolio, stressed the establishment and cultivation of contacts. "65 per cent of our machinery," he pointed out, "is made for export. Not only does one meet important customers from Europe but also from overseas countries such as the United States, Japan and Canada."

Herr Schoop pointed out that, "if trade fairs in the Federal Republic of Germany show a high degree of internationalism in both supply and demand they stand an excellent chance of having a world-wide effect."

The more international trade fairs become the further removed they are from economic crises.

(Die Welt, 12 October 1977)

Munich emphasises specialisation

The trade fair city Munich in the far south of the Federal Republic of Germany is one of the five major marketing outlets of this country, joined in the Confederation of German Trade Fairs.

Munich as a trade fair city has a great deal of tradition although it did not achieve internationalism until the post-war era.

As a newcomer, the Munich Trade Fair Company was early to recognise the growing trend towards specialisation and was thus able to adapt its policy accordingly.

Munich's fair schedule encompasses some 20 recurrent events — some of them in the sector of capital goods and others in that of consumer goods — as well as numerous trade congresses and seminars.

The response from the sectors of business and science shows that Munich contacts are developing into major information exchanges and sales opportunities.

Munich's trade fairs are clearly developing specific emphases. Thus, for instance, that city's electronics fairs such as *Electronica, Productronica, Laser, Systems, Analytica* and *Visodata* have become major world-wide communications and information centres. *Electronica*, incidentally, has turned into the largest fair of its kind in the world.

Bauma (Europe's most important construction machinery show) has become a meeting place of the international construction industry. This was aided by the *Bau* and the *Ifat* fairs as well as by the permanent Construction Centre.

A further important aspect is the hihgly specialised capital goods fairs. These include the traditional International Artisans' Fair, the *Interbrau*, the *Interforst* and the *Igafa*.

Although Munich's fair organisers are more and more stressing specialisation where their events are concerned and either close them to the public at large or charge prohibitive admission fees for those who only want to look, they have no reason to complain about a lack of attendance.

In the first six months of this year alone some one million people from all parts of the world visited the Munich fairgrounds. There were close to 8,700 exhibitors from all continents.

The indoor capacity was utilised more than eight-fold in the first six months of this year.

Inclusive of open-air fairgrounds, overall occupancy amounted to more than 800,000 square metres, and 6.600 journalists made sure that the fairs received the public attention which is their due.

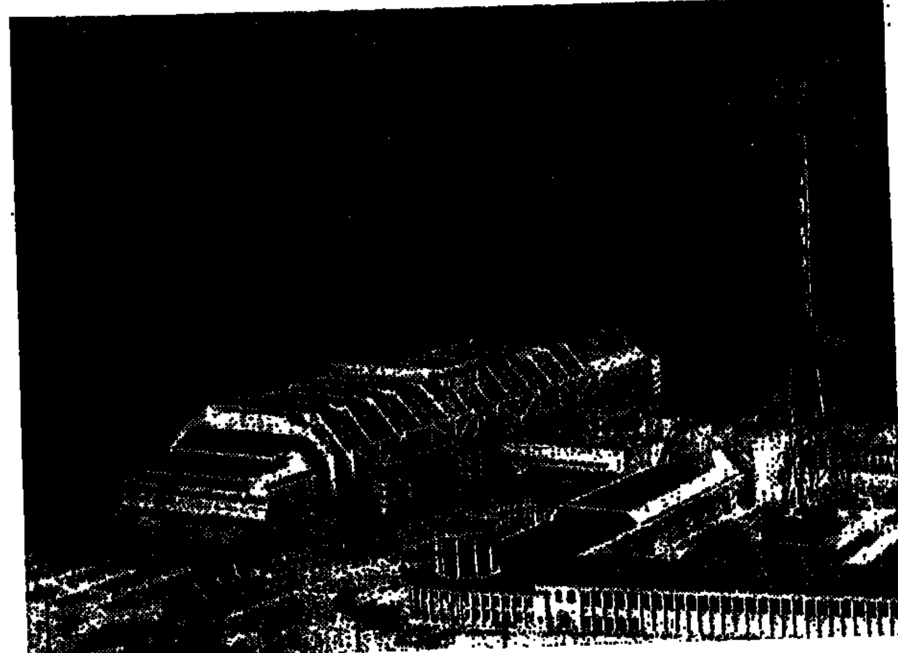
The world-wide positive response to Munich's trade fair policy has led to a state of affairs whereby the exhibition space available to business is bursting at the seams.

As a result, Munich has embarked on major construction projects. More than DM100 million are to be invested in the fairgrounds by the early eighties.

The fairs centre around a new congress centre which can be subdivided by movable walls, thus providing units of any desired size.

Additional indoor exhibition space is also under construction, and the financing is fully secured.

(Die Welt, 12 October 1977)



Berlin Congress Centre

An international congress centre is under construction in Berlin and due to be completed at the beginning of 1979. The centre immediately adjoins the fair grounds, to which it is linked by a covered passage. The centre boasts 80 congress halls and conference rooms, among them the big hall with seating for 5,000 plus numerous conference facilities for medium and small groups. The centre is further enhanced by sophisticated simultaneous translation installations for eight languages, electronic communications systems and a comprehensive range of services.

(Photo: Internationales Congress Center Berlin)

Model of Munich Congress Centre now under construction

(Photo: Messegesellschaft München)

Hamburg

Continued from page 6

take place in the Federal Republic of Germany.

MariChem '77, the first international congress on the shipping, loading and storing of chemicals, was held at the Congress Centre Hamburg from 11 to 13 October.

For three days, this new congress delved into problems relating to the shipping of chemicals and the bulk loading and storing of liquid chemicals and petro-chemicals.

Part of this congress is a trade fair with exhibits of machinery, installations and services.

The British organisers of the first *MariChem* also successfuly organised the congress and exhibition *Gastech* (MariChem Secretariat, 2 Station Road, Rickmansworth/Hertf., England).

The congress and exhibition *Shipcare*, which was first held in Singapore in 1976, has also chosen Hamburg as the venue for its second event in 1978.

Shipcare '78, the second "Ships-in-Service Seminar and Exhibition" will be held from 18 to 21 April, also at the Congress Centre Hamburg.

The organisers are the Shiprepair Group of the Association of West European Shipbuilders and the British trade magazine "Shipcare International" ("Shipcare 78" Head Office, 3 Station Parade, Whyteleafe, Surrey, England).

Shipcare '78 in Hamburg will also be counselled by the Salvage Association, London, Bureau Veritas, Paris, the Germanischer Lloyd, Hamburg, and the German Marine Engineers' Associations as well as the shipbuilding and machinery industry.

Modern shipping of goods will also be the subject of the "3rd International Conference and Exhibition on Marine Transport RoRo '78" which will be held at the Congress Centre Hamburg from 2 to 4 May 1978.

New developments and techniques of the Roll-on Roll-off system will be the major topic of discussion.

Hamburg was chosen as a venue due to its importance as a European RoRo terminal.

(Die Welt, 12 October 1977)

Stuttgart has something for everybody

Stuttgart intends to remain faithful to the tried and proven mixture of specialised technical fairs and, although trade-related, exhibitions which have a considerable public appeal.

This concept means that Stuttgart will continue to seek out niches in keeping with product changes on the market, thus making its events attractive to a general public.

Thus, for instance, the idea of a trade fair for the vast do-it-yourself business proved a hit from the very beginning.

The *Südback* fair, which is devoted to the bakery trade and which is to have its debut from 22 to 26 April 1978, promises to become a similar success. In any event, all stalls have already been booked by exhibitors.

The absolute bestseller however, where the public is concerned, is likely to be the CMT 78 (the International Exhibition Caravan, Motor, Tourism) due to take place from 21 to 29 January 1978. This show, which has been a regular feature for the past ten years, attracted more than 140,000 visitors this year.

The international exhibition *Farbe 678*, in conjunction with the German Painters' Congress, is intended to appeal to the non-expert as well due to its comprehensive range extending all the way into the rehabilitation of old buildings.

The *Intherm 678*, scheduled for next March, will for the first time include solar technology as a source of heat apart from the traditional oil and gas-fired installations.

A particular attraction for the public at large will be the *Intergastra '78* (from 7 to 13 April) which alternates with the Munich *Igafa* and which will be devoted to the catering and confectionery trade.

The abovementioned *Südback* will be followed in late April and early May by *Optica '78*, the international trade fair for opticians in conjunction with a congress.

Numismatists and afficionados of antiques and old weapons will be attracted by the International Collectors' Exchange, ISA '78. This will be followed by a trade fair for medical technology (31 May to 3 June).

The DIY '78, which is due to take place in September and is devoted to all do-it-yourself aspects, and the office equipment exhibition *Das moderne Büro* will round off the Stuttgart fair programme for next year.

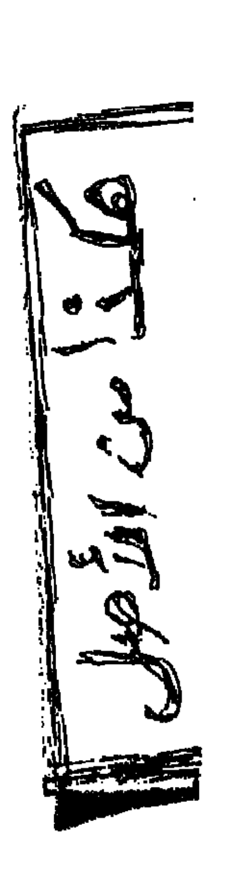
Despite the fact that suppliers are bundled in categories of goods, the Stuttgart exhibition halls have already reached the limit of their capacity in many sectors.

Small wonder, then, that the fair organisers (the *Messe- und Ausstellungs-GmbH*) have been pressing their sole shareholder, the city of Stuttgart, for an additional 10,000 square metres of exhibition halls.

As opposed to many other trade fair cities, Stuttgart need not worry about its hotel-bed capacity. The city itself has some 7,000 beds at its disposal and an additional 2,000 beds are available in the immediate vicinity.

Stuttgart still holds the attendance record for all telecommunications exhibitions. In 1969 — before this exhibition moved to Berlin — the Stuttgart event was attended by 726,000 visitors.

(Die Welt, 12 October 1977)



■ MARINE BIOLOGY

Hamburg research vessel explores Antarctic protein reservoir

Conditions for marine creatures in the Antarctic regions of the Atlantic below 50° southern latitude can only be termed paradisical.

In the stretch of ocean between Cape Horn and the Cape of Good Hope, with its easterly winds known by mariners as the Roaring Forties and its cold current, lies one of the world's largest and still unexploited protein reserves formed by little shrimp, two to five centimetres in size, which marine biologists call "krill."

In view of the depletion of our fish resources the krill represents a treasure which must be utilised with great care.

The Federal Republic of Germany's fishing industry will be in the vanguard of this enterprise.

Following an initial and very successful voyage in the winter of 1975/76 (the Antarctic summer) a second Antarctic expedition weighed anchors in Hamburg recently.

Twenty-eight marine biologists aboard the research vessel *Walther Herwig*, which belongs to the Federal Research Institute for Fisheries, and the chartered factory ship *Julius Fock* will explore the potential of krill fishing during their 45,000-mile voyage.

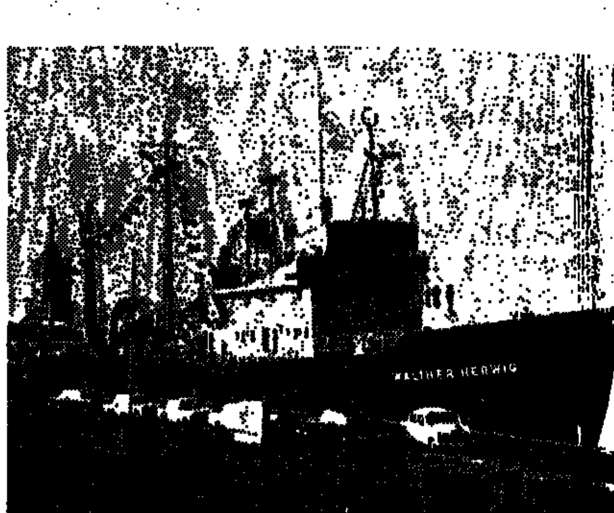
Initial experiments aimed at making use of the krill as food and above all as a substitute for fishmeal as animal feed were encouraging and indicated that the commercial exploitation of the krill is feasible.

A krill paste which has been produced experimentally could well prove the basis for foodstuffs similar to fishfingers, fishburgers, etc.

Tasting trials were successful and members of the Bonn ministries which foot the bill (Science and Technology and the Food Ministry) were full of praise about the range of dishes such as "Krill Crême a la Albatross" or "Krill Soup a la Antarctic".

Other processing experiments with special shelling machines and boiling installations are to help extend the range of krill products during the present voyage.

Should there really be a marketable range of krill products in the offing, it would seem that Germany's catching technology will prove superior to that of other competitors — above all the USSR and Japan. During the last voyage, specially designed German trawls achieved average catches of between eight and twelve tons per hour, and in many instances this figure reached the 60-ton mark. On one occasion the crew managed to haul in 35 tons within eight minutes. Nets and echo soundes for fishfinding purposes are to be improved still further.



Research vessel *Walther Herwig* (Photo: dpa)

In view of these successes it can now already be taken for granted that the global fish yield will increase from the present 65 million tons per annum to twice that figure without endangering the species. In other words, these little animals with the mellifluous scientific name *euphausia superba* are likely to make for superlatives in the fishing industry.

By 1971 global fish catches had developed explosively, reaching catch figures of up to 70 million tons per annum. But then the unblidled expansion of the fishing fleets backfired — especially in view of the fact that internationally agreed upon catch quotas went unheeded. The fishmeal industry's use of non-edible fish led to a collapse of our classical fish reserves. The present total ban on herring fishing in the North Sea is the first drastic consequence of such exploitation.

Marine biologists are still not quite certain as to how to assess the krill as a provider of protein. But it is reasonably certain that total production could amount to a minimum of 200 million tons per annum. Less conservative estimates speak of between 800 and 5,000 million tons.

But caution is called for. As promising as such catch figures might seem with a view to coping with future food shortages and considering the 200-mile economic limit at sea and the global protein crisis, we must bear in mind that the original sin in the Antarctic has already been committed. The blessing of today is the result of former over-fishing.

It is generally assumed that until the twenties the various types of whale consumed up to 150 million tons of krill per annum. But after decades of wanton slaughter, the whale population has dropped by 85 per cent. Of the former 43 million tons of whale, all that remains is 7 million tons.

But whether or not this means that we now have an excess of 150 million tons of krill that can be fished without danger to the ecological system remains to be seen.

Latest studies point out that other fish in the Antarctic ecological system have now taken the place of the whale and feed on krill.

Krill provides the main food for seals, penguins, squid and demersal fish.

Many penguin colonies have grown in size during the past few years and seals feeding on krill are developing faster as a result of the enormous food supply, becoming of reproductive age at a much earlier stage than in previous years.

Marine biologists therefore specifically warn against overfishing krill supplies. The next few years are to be devoted primarily to gathering exact biological data which will then serve as a basis for internationally binding catch quotas.

If we were to proceed in this manner, the little krill could actually solve the present crisis in the fishing industry.

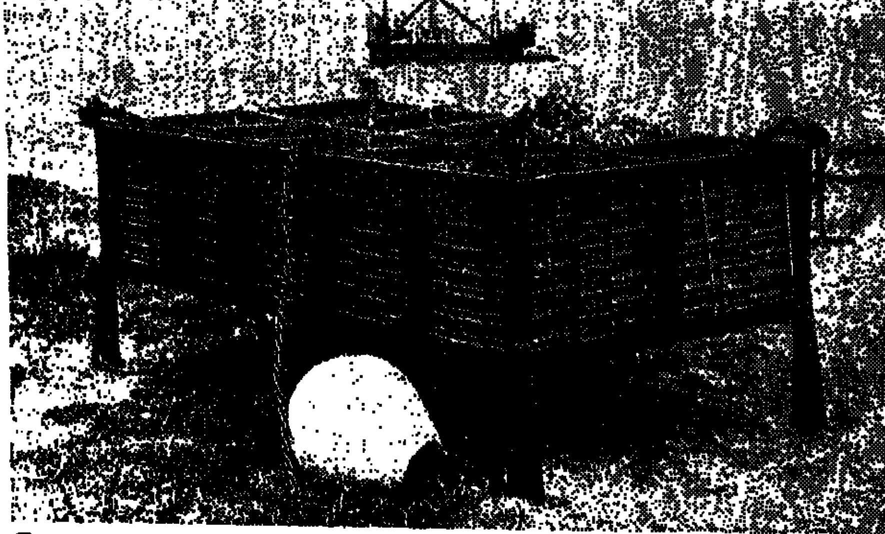
Restraint in catches could secure the supply for a long time to come while at the same time providing fish species in northern waters with a chance to regenerate.

Such warnings seem to apply to Antarctic waters in general as well. The Soviet Union's distant waters fishing industry has already succeeded in making certain species of fish virtually non-existent.

Should the present — and possible future — expeditions prove the commercial viability of krill fishing, an operational basis for such a fishing industry has already been decided upon, namely Grytviken, a former Norwegian whaling post in South Georgia and today a ghost town.

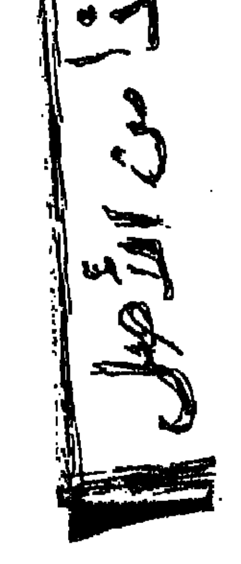
Harro H. Müller

(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, 9 October 1977)



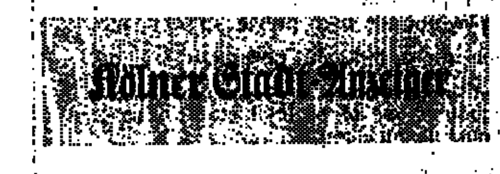
Oyster farming in North Sea shallows

Oyster farming along the North Sea coast of the Federal Republic of Germany has been resumed after a break of more than 50 years. This is done by means of eight 3.5 cubic metre containers which are moored in the shallows and each of which contains up to 100,000 oyster seedlings or between 2,500 and 3,000 mature oysters in 100 perforated plastic boxes. The mollusks feed on planoton and reach marketable size of between 50 and 100 grammes within two to three years. (Photo: dpa)



■ THE ARTS

Dürer and *Jugendstil* dominate Brussels "Europalia"



This year it is Germany's turn to present a survey of its cultural achievements at the "Europalia" exhibition in being held in Brussels from the beginning of October to the end of December. Brussels — as Italy, the Netherlands, France and Great Britain have done in past years.

The emphasis is on the past rather than the present here, but we still find a wide, colourful and many-facetted spectrum which provides something for everyone: those interested in dance, music, the theatre, opera, literature, film and the visual arts.

The motto of the "Europalia" is solidarity. Peter Limbourg, the Federal Republic of Germany's ambassador in Brussels, writes in the "Europalia" catalogue: "We hope to make a contribution to the great idea which inspired the founders of the "Europalia" — to create in this country (Belgium) a forum of the European Cultural Community which did justice to its richness and many-sidedness, from the proud temples of ancient Greece and the Gothic cathedrals to the steel architecture of the atomic age."

This is no modest undertaking, as visitors to the 36 exhibitions will soon realise. The culture festival is being held in Brussels from the beginning of October to the end of November but this year, for the first time, it will also be held in Belgian provincial towns such as Charlerol, Ghent, Liège, Namur, Hasselt, Mons, Eupen and Antwerp.

The festival has been planned and financed by the Belgian and German governments, by the European Community and by German industry.

The format and individual contributions to the exhibition were worked out by a joint Belgian-German commission. The choice clearly reflects Belgian interests and wishes rather more than those of their German guests.

Karl Geirlandt, managing director of the Brussels Palais des Beaux Arts says: "Art lovers in this country are well informed about the contemporary art scene in Germany. They not only regularly visit museums and exhibitions in Germany, they have also been kept up to date on developments by events at my Institute. On the other hand, the general public here are not very familiar with German movements such as *Romanticism, Der Blaue Reiter, Expressionism* and the *Jugendstil*.

The exhibition organisers have clearly made great efforts to fill this gap. We find the following headings, for instance, on the programme: *"Otto, the Third's Evangeliar," "Ludwig the Second of Bavaria," Almanach of the Muses from 1720 to 1770."* Then come some unconventional headings such as: *"The History of Medicine," "The Car in our Culture," Textiles and Fashion in our century," Lithographic Techniques"* and *"The Dreamworld of Toys."*

Then there are the exhibitions of work by the *Brücke* painters and graphic works by the Expressionists. The Cologne City Museums present review of archeological activity in the city and there are some impressive finds from Roman and Franconian times. There is also a display of German Silver Regalia of 1900.

Then come exhibitions devoted to the work of deceased artists such as George Grosz and Wilhelm Busch and contemporary artists such as Paul Winderlich, Karolus Lodenkämper and Joseph Beuys.

Works by young artists are more or less marginal to the exhibition as a whole. There is an exhibition of naive art, a collection of works by eight German photographers, a documentation with posters and actions by Anatol and Otto Piene and an interesting exhibition of modern contemporary art under the heading "12 since 1945."

Werner Schmalerbach from Düsseldorf is responsible for this somewhat truncated exhibition of painting which is held in the Royal Museum. Paintings by Bissier, Oelze, Goller, Nay, Schumacher, Fruhtrunk, Antes, Klapheck, Richter, Graubner, Geiger and Girke are on display.

Says Herr Schmalerbach: "The reason why I have chosen twelve artists and not a hundred is that I think it is better to show ten paintings by each of the twelve than two by a hundred different artists. Besides, it is much easier to present the works of 10 to 15 artists in this Museum."

Schmalenbach is convinced that his choice of 12 painters is right." Their paintings are representative of the post-1945 period. I have chosen six painters from the younger and six from the older generation. I chose them on the basis of the high artistic quality of their works. Painters such as Klapheck, Girke and Glaubner represent contemporary trends in Schmalenbach's opinion.

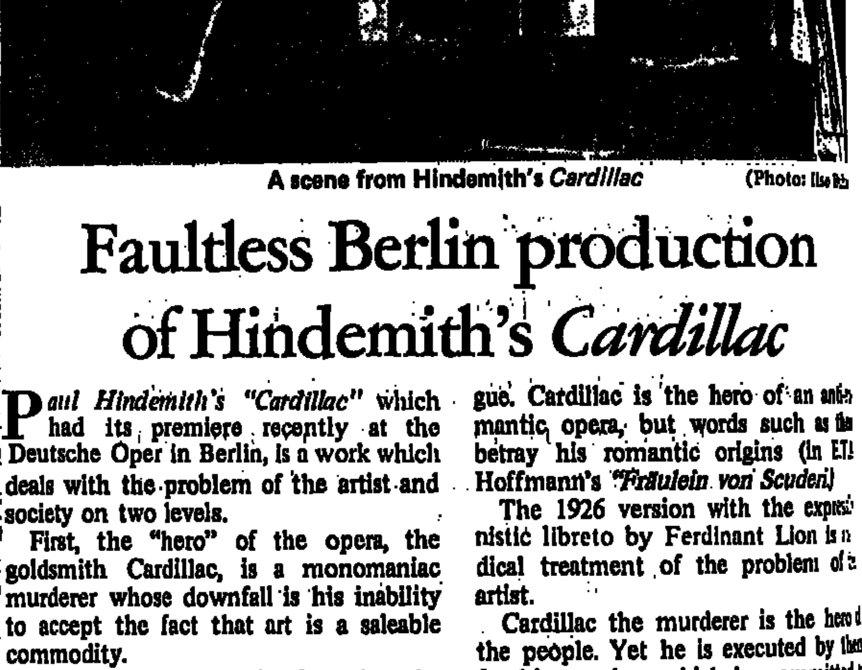
The Palais des Beaux Arts is staging the most spectacular, most publicised and most expensive exhibition. Cologne museum director Gerhard Bott and his assistant Brigitte Tietzel are presenting a

Continued on page 11





Dürer and *Jugendstil* at Brussels "Europalia" (Photo: Katalog)



A scene from Hindemith's *Cardillac* (Photo: Ilse B...)

Faultless Berlin production of Hindemith's *Cardillac*

Paul Hindemith's "Cardillac" which had its premiere recently at the Deutsche Oper in Berlin, is a work which deals with the problem of the artist and society on two levels.

First, the "hero" of the opera, the goldsmith Cardillac, is a monomaniac murderer whose downfall is his inability to accept the fact that art is a saleable commodity.

And then there is the fact that the opera was written in the mid twenties (1926.) This meant the rejection of romantic music (i.e. Wagner), of illustrative verism and of the bourgeois public of the Kaiser era. It also meant a rejection of psychological theatre.

Hindemith's *"Cardillac"* was a highly controversial work when it was first produced. In later years he became less hostile to traditional modes and rewrote *"Cardillac"*. But the version now being presented at Deutsche Oper in Berlin is the nineteen twenties original.

This production is undoubtedly a success. Actors, stage designer Achim Freyer, director Hans Neugebauer, conductor Marek Janowski and choirmaster Walter-Hagen Groll were given thunderous applause for this production.

"Let the sun shine. In earth's crevices, darker than night, does gold grow!" These are words from Cardillac's monologue. Cardillac is the hero of an anti-romantic opera, but words such as these betray his romantic origins (In E.T.A. Hoffmann's *"Fräulein von Scuderi)*

The 1926 version with the expressionistic libreto by Ferdinant Lion is a radical treatment of the problem of the artist.

Cardillac the murderer is the hero of the people. Yet he is executed by them for his murders which he committed to recover the works he had had to sell to make a living.

The score consists of eighteen numbers, absolute forms such as songs and arias with concert *instruments*, a canonic duct, minuets, marches and passacaglia.

The police chief, singing of new measures by the Paris authorities to capture the murderer who is causing panic throughout the city, does so with baroque coloratura, cheekily and wittily imitating Sebastian Bach in twenties style.

This is typical of Hindemith: the setting new tone language in the spirit of chamber music of the Handel era. Janowski's conducting ensures elegance and precision throughout.

The stage design is almost visual... The red frame of a shimmering black peep show which then opens to reveal to the spectator a long room with a polished floor. In the foreground a glass heart which sometimes lights up from within and in the background the outline of houses: Paris.

The bedroom of the lady whose lover is later killed by Cardillac is arranged on the same principle: a room with white curtains and burning candles around the bed. Cardillac's workroom: an isolation model like Freyer's *documenta Lebensraum* — with an escape door in the background.

The action of this twentieth century play takes place in the 17 century, a fact which contributes a lot to its success. On the one hand there is the unmistakable baroque of Freyer's costumes and make-up, the erotic symbolism, and the stilised music and on the other hand there is the complete artifice of the acting, superbly and imaginatively directed by Hans Neugebauer — a mixture of puppet-play, ballet pantomime and silent film

Edda Moser as the daughter and ...nald Grobe as the lover give excellent performances. Gerd Feldhoff in the title role was impressive though his ... technique was not wholly unproblematic.

Sybille Ma...

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 5 October 1977)

■ EDUCATION

Tübingen University celebrates 500th anniversary

This year marks the 500th anniversary of the founding of Tübingen University. But there is little to celebrate. Vice-chancellor Adolf Theis even thinks that the university "is perhaps in a worse position than it has ever been before. Nonetheless, the Swabian university is self-confident enough to demonstrate what an ideal university could be. Academics from 38 countries will be attending over 100 scientific meetings and events. Their discussions will certainly go beyond the narrow bounds of the academic disciplines. There will be a town and gown party lasting several days, bringing to mind one of the old saying: "Tüubingen does not have a university, Tübingen *is* a university."

Many alumni will have fond and idyllic memories of Tübingen university: the old, unspoilt town centre, the market place with its Renaissance gables, the castle and the "Bursa", the oldest unicrsity building still standing (built in 1479).

Today the Bursa houses art historians, educationists and philosophers. Above the entrance we read the word "Attempto" (I will dare), the motto of Wurttemberg's Graf Eberhard, who moved the rich canonic foundation from Sindelfingen to Tübingen in 1477, taking most of the staff with him.

This is the idyll — but apart from the architecture and the annual students' feast, the *Fischerstechen*, on the Neckar there is nothing idyllic about the university today.

The university laws of the sixties turned Tübingen — which was given the status of university in the 17th century — into a mass university, a conveyor belt for 29,000 students. The population of Tübingen itself is only 70,000 which means that it has a higher proportion of students than any other German university town.

The increase in student numbers explains the silent educational revolution which has taken place this century. In 1876, student numbers topped the 1,000 mark for the first time, and by 1910 there were 2,000 registered students. By 1954 there were over 5,000, in 1962 over 10,000, in 1973 over 15,000; and this year the "alma mater tubigensis" expects to have a total of 20,000.

This means that the University of Tübingen, which has been named after its founder since 1769, has educated more students in the last 25 years than in the whole of its previous history.

The university burst at the seams and spilled over into the surrounding area. Today we find buildings several hundred years old opposite huge purpose-built blocks constructed on the hills above the town in the sixties.

These new buildings are the academic home of more than one third of the university's students. Here, too, we find the centre of an overall medical education project which will begin next year and cost DM180 million.

The vice-chancellor, Adolf Theis, does not think that there is very much to celebrate and refers to a whole range of problems which still have not been overcome. The *numerus clausus* (the system whereby students have to get high marks in the school-leaving examination to be accepted for certain subjects), the fixed lengths of study for most subjects which make university seem very much like school, the high failure rates and low student grants and attempts by the state to cut university spending are the main causes of concern.

Then there is the renewed and intensified regimentation of university life which the forthcoming change in the University Framework Law *(Hochschulrahmengesetz)* is likely to bring, in which Theis sees a serious danger to academic freedom and educational concepts. It also must be remembered that the professional future for many of these students does not look very bright, and there is little sign of this situation improving over the next few years.

"There is bound to be an explosion some time — the question is, will it be next term or in the nineteen eighties — who can say?" says Adolf Theis.

The mood among the students is not very buoyant. The left wing students' committee *(Allgemeine Studentenausschuss, ASTA* for short) and the *Liberale Liste* of university teachers are planning an anti-celebration, because they consider the official anniversary celebrations to be nothing but "eyewash" and complain that nothing is being done to change structures which are making student life so difficult.

President Walter Scheel will be honouring the university with a visit and speaking in the *Stiftskirche*. At the same time 500 students want to march through the centre of town in protest against what they call "toasts to the dying embers of an educational system."

In this respect, Tübingen remains true to its history. The university has celebrated its anniversary nine times, once every fifty years.

Historian Hans-Martin Decker-Hauff points out in the anniversary booklet: "Anniversaries did not always mean celebration. The anxiety about the present, and fears about the uncertainty of the future which have often been features of Tübingen university life, cast their shadows over feasts and celebrations."



Tübingen on the bank of the Neckar (Photo: Archiv)

The university itself does not merely want to celebrate. It is putting on an extensive scientific and academic programme which will do much for the Eberhard Karl's University's reputation.

The aim of this, as Adolf Theis explains, is to enable university teachers to meet foreign colleagues and get an idea of the research that is being carried out in their countries. But above all students, who these days do not have to opportunity to change universities, are to be given the chance to hear about other theories and schools of thought.

The first scientific assessments of these events, which have been on since January and will go on till the end of the year, show that the results are of international significance.

One thing that will go down in history is the state's reluctance to provide any financial support for this scheme. On the other hand, private individuals and institutions have contributed an astonishing amount in donations.

Five hundred years of the University of Tübingen also means five hundred years' intellectual history of Württemberg. An exhibition with 600 exhibits, some of which have never been on public display, underlines this fact.

It includes works by men who have made an indelible mark on our history and culture. The list ranges from the famous writers Ludwig Uhland, Wilhelm Hauff, Friedrich Hölderlin, Gustav Schwab and Eduard Mörike to world famous theologians and philosophers such as Johann Gottlob Fichte, Friedrich Wilhelm Schelling, Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel and Phillip Melanchthon.

One should also mention the importance of the two "Tübingen Theological Schools", and it is also worth mentioning that the first political economy faculty was founded in Tübingen in 1817. The Natural Sciences faculty founded in 1863 was also the first of its kind in the country. The university's natural scientists do not lag behind philosophers and theologians in academic achievements. Hans Geiger, who invented the geiger-counter, was a Tübingen man as was Karl Ferdinand Braun, who won the Nobel prize in 1909 for the "Braun tube." Wilhelm Schickhardt of Tübingen university invented the first calculator in the world in 1624.

Tübingen has made its mark in the world of learning, a fact which the hard working citizens of this quaint Swabian town are quietly proud of.

What about relations between the townspeople and the students?

Mayor Eugen Schmidt talks of a "young, critical and cosmopolitan town." The townspeople do not overreact to student unrest, which they know well.

This low key approach has prevented student conflicts in the past from escalating. It is an attitude which gives some hope for the uncertain future.

Karl Geibel.

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 6 October 1977)

Continued from page 10

survey of the German *Jugendstil* movement and Paul Eeckhout from Ghent along with is German colleagues Matthias Mende and Karl Heinz Schreyl have brought together paintings, drawings and documents on the subject of *"Albrecht Dürer in the Netherlands."*

Brussels, once a centre of the *Jugendstil* movement, is for the first time staging a *Jugenstil* exhibition. Is this not carrying coals to Newcastle i.e. giving the Belgian public a completely superfluous lesson on a subject they are already perfectly familiar with?"

Gerhard Bott does not think so at all. "What we are trying to do in this exhibition," he says, "is to show the international links in art around 1900. Henry van de Welde went to Weimar from Brussels to give new ideas and directions to the *Jugendstil* movement. Brussels is the best place to show the international aspect of the German *Jugendstil* movement — an aspect which has not been dealt with abroad in all its complexity."

The organisers of the exhibition have gathered together 750 exhibits, from German collections in the main. They show the specifically German characteristics of the Jugendstil movement. In the Latin countries this movement relied considerably on floral decors whereas Jugendstil was more interested in constructive, straight-lined forms.

This impressive exhibition was especially designed for the Europalia and will not be going elsewhere after the Europalia ends. The same applies to the Dürer exhibition, which was also specially planned for the Europalia.

Dürer's stay in the Netherlands from 1520 to 1521 is of considerable importance in his artistic development. Dürer noted his impressions in diaries and sketch books and was inspired by the Netherlands landscape, people and artists. The exhibition shows some of this work.

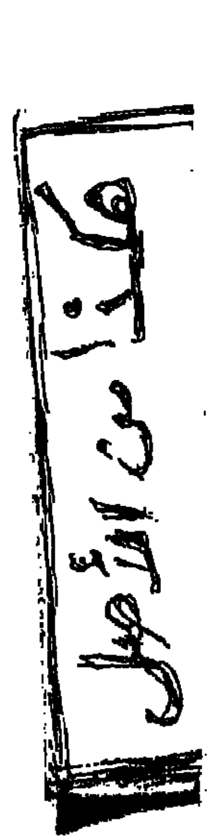
Also on display are the works of dutch artists who learnt new artistic techniques from their famous guest. They then tested these new methods on subjects which the master himself and already treated.

The organisers are already sure that the exhibition, which should not be regarded as an attempt to compete with the nuremberg 600th anniversary Dürer exhibition in 1971, will be a success. There will be numerous groups of visitors coming from home and abroad.

The Dürer and the *Jugendstil exhibitions* are the two main attractions of the 1977 Europalia exhibition.

Werner Krüger

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 5 October 1977)



■ PSYCHIATRY

Berlin congress stresses role of video tapes in psychiatry

Psychiatrists are frequently accused of operation by rule of thumb in diagnosing and treating psychiatric cases since — as opposed to physical medicine — psychiatry does not deal with complaints that are subject to specific laws of nature.

But this state of affairs is soon to change. More and more psychiatric clinics at home and abroad have latterly arrived at the realisation that the TV camera can be of as much service to psychiatry as the X-ray is to conventional medicine.

Some 70 psychiatrists from the Federal Republic of Germany, Austria and Switzerland recently met in Berlin for a three-day exchange of views and experiences concerning the possibility of recording talks between patient and doctor on video tape.

They unanimously arrived at the conclusion that video technology enriches and lends objectivity to the psychiatrist's work, thus contributing towards more effective treatment.

An International Work Group for Audiovision in Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, which was established at the Berlin congress is to seek contacts with psychiatric clinics in Britain, Japan and the United States — countries which have for some years successfully made use of video recordings.

Moreover, the Work Group will attempt to promote a certain degree of uniformity in such recordings in order to enable clinics to exchange or borrow tapes. The Work Group, incidentally, will be chaired by one of the pioneers of video technology in psychiatry, Dr Ernst Renfordt of the Psychiatric Clinic of Berlin's Free University.

Dr Helmut Busch of the same clinic read a paper on the manifold applications of TV in psychiatry. He pointed out that, in arriving at his diagnosis, the doctor no longer depends on the fleeting impression gained from his initial talk with the patient. Instead, he can look at the recording of this initial encounter as often as he likes. The gestures, moments of hesiation while speaking, expressions of embarrassment or fiddling with rings, buttons or braces provide him with additional information concerning the patient's ailment and its severity.

In order to be on the safe side, the psychiatrist can replay the tape to his colleagues for consultation purposes.

But quite apart from the patient, the doctor will also be able to assess his own attitude by replaying the tape. He can see where he has gone wrong and thus avoid making similar mistakes in the future.

The video recording of psychological phenomena also provides the possibility of arriving at a uniform description od symptoms regardless of the particular school of psychiatry to which the individual doctor might belong. It should thus be possible to prevent situations whereby one psychiatrists diagnoses a patient as a neurotic while another diagnoses the same case as paranoia.

According to Dr Busch, such tapes also prevent doctors from making mistakes as to the success or otherwise of



By recording doctor-patient talks it becomes possible to permit other psychiatrists to assess therapy successes on the basis of ten, twenty or thirty sessions.

This also makes it possible to more accurately evaluate the effectiveness of old and new drugs against depression.

Video recordings of a series of talks before, during and after therapy can be played back to a large circle of psychiatrists without sticking to the actual sequence of these talks. This enables them to assess each individual phase and arrive at a conclusion concerning the severity of an illness and the degree of success achieved in the therapy. The subsequent evaluation provides an insight into the effectiveness of the drugs used.

Dr Busch furthermore stressed that video technology can prove invaluable for students od psychiatry and for the further training of specialists.

Typical symptoms of specific psychological disorders for which actual cases are not always available can thus be presented to students in a lecture hall.

In his paper, Dr Busch in no way ignored the dangers and limits of video technology in psychiatric diagnostics. According to him, the danger lies in the loss of immediacy in the personal contact with the patient and in the impossibility of asking a tape questions.

He also pointed out that the close-up of a patient on the screen has an entirely different effect than that of an immediate contact with a patient... and this can on occasion lead to fallacious conclusions.

Video technology must also not be overestimated when it is used to demonstrate to a patient how he behaves — as for instance in behavioural therapy.

Dr Renate Gebhardt pointed out that the originally hoped for revolution in the treatment of children with behavioural defects and of adults ranging from alcoholics to neurotics has not materialised.

In her experience, the confrontation with one's own behaviour is only meaningful if it takes place repeatedly in the course of an extended therapy and when the treating doctor is present.

If, on the other hand, the patient is left to his own devices while viewing his behaviour on the screen, he might be subjected to severe anxieties with the attendant accelerated heartbeat and sweating, the effects of which are anything but beneficial.

But a video demonstration presented by the neurology clinics of Dr Schröder showed how patients can draw benefit from replays of video tapes.

Patients having difficulties in concentrating and remembering things are subjected to a cleverly prepared audio-visual training which in the end re-establishes their faith in their own mental abilities.

Socalled "courage inducing" programmes in which partially paralysed people demonstrate to their fellow sufferers how they gradually learned to cope with their affliction without outside help proved beneficial to others.

Video technology might even help allay widespread fears and prejudices according to which psychiatric cases are dangerous, unpredictable and aggressive, thus helping the patients to integrate in society.

Dr Wolfram Bender of Munich University's Psychiatric Clinic reported on an experiment in which laymen were confronted with TV recordings of psychiatric cases suffering from schizophrenia, manias, depressions and psychoses. The viewers subsequently filled in questionnaires, the evaluation of which showed that their assessment of the individual cases was not greatly at variance with that of professional psychiatrists.

In any event, in this direct confrontation with the mentally and emotionally disturbed there was no longer any evidence of such prejudices as "nuts" or "lunatics".

Dieter Dietrich

(Der Tagesspiegel, 8 October 1977)

Experts call for prophylactic psychiatry

The care for the mentally ill and handicapped in the Federal Republic of Germany is sorely in need of improvement."

This is the opening sentence of the "Report on the Position of Psychiatry in the Federal Republic of Germany" — a study prepared by a committee of experts and presented to the Bonn Government on 25 November 1975.

What has been done in this sector since then? Has the 426-page study (with its 1,192-page annexure) succeeded in bringing about improvements in the intervening two years?

These are the questions dealt with recently by the Protestant Academy in Hofgeismar.

The interest in this event was such that it was impossible to accommodate all those who wanted to attend. But a look at the list of participants shows that of the 117 persons who attended, some 30 per cent were members of the medical profession and of related fields such as nurses, psychologists and social workers. The rest of the participants was made up of representatives of foundations which bear the cost of various institutions.

The politicians who had been invited failed to show up, and there was only a scattering of interested laymen.

Does all this indicate that, following the publication of the study, the problems of mental health have reached the awareness stage in the Federal Republic of Germany at least ten years too late and that the study has failed to acceler-

Professor Caspar Kulenkampff, who headed the committee of experts, saw the situation in a different light.

He pointed out that, following the pessimistic experiences at the beginning of the study and the anything but encouraging disagreement on major issues in psychiatry as well as considerable teething troubles, discussion on this subject has become politically relevant and there is public awareness of the need for it — although the Bundestag has so far failed to engage in a debate on the issue.

Professor Kulenkampff also said that considerable investments had been made in this field. In fact, he pointed out, there was a virtually explosive develop-

ment in the right direction concerning the establishment and expansion of the care of the mentally ill and the emotionally disturbed who do not require hospitalisation.

As important as such institutions might be (patients' clubs, workshops for the mentally handicapped, etc.) and as seriously as they might be taken by the participants in the congress, they nevertheless harboured certain disadvantages and perhaps even dangers.

There is, for instance, the geriatrics patient who suffers from senility and is transferred from a clinic to a home with the result that the national health system

relatives have to foot the bill. The same applies in the case of alcoholics who are treated as outpatients, thus having to live in their accustomed environment with all the temptations this entails. Alcoholics frequently require a "dry" milieu.

A hitherto much ignored aspect received special attention at the Hofgeismar congress, namely the possibility of prophylactic psychiatry. This subject was dealt with at length by Dr Horst Dilling of the Munich University Psychiatric Clinic and by Professor Manfred Müller-Küppers of the Heidelberg University Clinic.

According to those two speakers, the field of psychiatry, which is still in its infancy, by far exceeds the scope of conventional psychiatry.

Prophylactic work in the psychiatric sector must begin prenatally by counselling parents-to-be; it should also include preventive measures through the early diagnosis of potential disorders and co-operation with teachers.

Particular attention must be paid to high-risk groups — adolescents and those aged between 65 and 75 who present the largest group of psychiatric cases — as well as to social fringe groups.

Prevention must begin in the sphere of work, city planning and housing. It is important to do away with prejudices and to make the public aware of the necessity of prophylactic measures.

Says Dr Dilling: "Without a general understanding of these problems it might frequently prove impossible to introduce the required legislative measures and to provide the necessary means."

As the 1975 study puts it: "We only have the prophylaxis that we want to have".

Ursula Müller

■ MODERN LIVING

Womens groups give members renewed confidence

This article is based on the author's own personal experience in a women's group in North Germany. The group consisted of two doctor's receptionists, two secretaries, a book-keeper, three journalists, a gallery manageress, two skilled craftswomen, an executive, a student, a housewife, a teacher and a clerk. Personal experiences involve feelings and the group experiences also involve emotions. This account of the formation and breakdown of a group of ex-family women is therefore not written without feeling and committment.

My connection with women's group's began when my marriage broke down and I lost security and warmth. At first I looked on it as another possible way of escaping from my desperate state.

I spent a lot of time talking to women. I shared a flat with three women and three children. There were men in the house all the time. The experiment cost me three months' rent and two moves.

But the experience was worthwhile. I could not get it out of my mind. It had created completely new needs: the need to talk to other women and to express my feelings. For the first time in my life I found women more interesting than men. I got talking to women and got to know them well.

Johanna for example. She was fifty, a vicar's daughter. She made jewellery and plans to perpetuate her elitist loneliness. She was her own closest friend and very much wrapped up in herself. She had accepted the fact that her husband had another woman to save the relationship. But her husband had other ideas. So she decided to develop all the feelings and qualities within her which she had for so long repressed out of consideration for her husband and conformity to his wishes. Her sadness was tinged with something many other women lacked: gratitude for what she had had.

I invited her round.

She brought Anja with her. Annushka reminded me of the Russian "doll within a doll". She was thirty two, had just been divorced — on good terms — and, like the round Russian wooden figure she seemed able to produce one personality after another from within herself. She was a trained medical and technical assistant. She worked half days in an office to earn her bread, but she also ran a gallery, was on the jury of an art commission and was involved in the planning of a project that the town was subsidising with more than a million marks.

I invited her around.

Liesel lived with her husband and two children in a flat beneath the thatched roof of the open air museum. On weekdays she worked as cashier and showed visitors around the mill, the gate-house, and the cottages. She bred rabbits, had a herb and vegetable garden, caught sheep when they had to be sheared and cooked pears, beans and bacon for her husband's friends. Now and then she baked bred in the open air Hansel and Gretel oven.

When I next met her, she looked as if she had been crying. Her husband had left her and the children. She seemed helpless in her hate, self pity and wish to get revenge. What could she do at her age (28) with two children to look after and no job?

I invited her around.

That made fifteen of us altogether. We were all divoced or separated. Our ages ranged from 23 to 53, we were all working in a wide variety of jobs. Eleven of us had a total of thirteen children between us. Some of us had still not got over the experience of losing our partner and were still looking for new ways and new directions. Many of us felt we had lost our identity and were crushed by a feeling of emptiness. Hardly any of us had learnt how to come to terms with the need for warmth and security.

The first evening was a feast of discoveries. We all had the same problems. We spoke the same language. We needed help and wanted to give help. We talked about our loneliness. We tried to be as open as possible, we trusted one another. We could rely on one another. We felt a harmony we had not felt for a long time. Right at our first meeting there was what one woman called "a climate of emotional security".

As soon as we felt we knew enough about one another, we started asking one another questions. And we did our best to answer them.

Questions such as: how can we get over our sadness? Did we leave our husbands, or did they leave us? How could we help our children to voercome the problems of the separation from their father? How does one learn to make demands in marriage in the right way and ensure that our needs are taken into account? How did we overcome the problem of sexuality in our new situations, without a steady partner?

We met at about eight in the evening, every three to six weeks, in one of our flats in turn. We all brought along something to drink. The woman whose flat we met in made something for us to eat. We talked till ten o'clock, then we took a break. We talked about fashion, children, what was on in and around town, books, the day's events. After half an hour we started again. The meetings lasted till midnight, and often longer.

Now and again we found answers. One night we all tried to work out what our ideal partner would be like. According to our own temperaments, we wanted him to be an extrovert, lively, powerful or reserved, quiet, taking things as they come. Despite these differences, there were certain qualities that we all wished for: he should be sensitive, loving and willing to help us. We wanted common aims and open discussions, a man who did not want his wife to sacrifice her ego by forcing her to share his interests and not giving her enough scope for her own development.

The news of our discussions and how much we were getting out of them soon got round. Ex-husbands were worried, and male friends curious, other friends of ours wanted to join in. The group was changing.

Klara, Monika, Ulla and Liesel stopped coming. Klara was too timid, afraid to talk to us abut herself. Ulla thought her problems were different from ours. And Liesel had enough on her hands working late hours and looking ater her sick children.

And then Theres came along. She had not been invited.

She was a whirlwind of a woman, warmhearted and overwhelmingly lively, with the gift friendship and bound for success.

Her arrival brought a new dynamism into the group. The harmony was over. Positive, creative tensions began to grow. We became more active and more outgoing, but this also meant that some of us felt under pressure and began to get unsure of ourselves. Value judgments were made, certain kinds of behaviour were assessed, compared, marked. Suddenly we felt an overwhelming need to have a leader. We had all made up our minds. But Theres turned it down, fortunately. She was already so heavily committed in all kinds of initiatives, groups, parents' committees. In the group she said she just wanted to be one of us.

We chose Annushka, the gentle one, the trained therapist who was good at verbalising emotionally aware. She let us talk and rarely interrupted.

The discussion tended to be monopolised by a few. Some were intimidated by the others, could not express and analyse their confused feelings. They had no training in self-analysis and were not very good at verbalising. Others gave up. I found myself feeling rivalry and aggression. We split into two camps.

Theres drew an imaginary spiral in the air. She wanted to bore down in depth, to dig deep into our souls. Trudel, an executive in a small firm, disagreed ... did want so much analysis and questioning, she wanted to exchange ideas ... experiences, talk openly, help ... practical things such as moving house.

Renate was very sociable, offered ... baby-sit and help with practical problems. I did not agree with Theres ... thought what she was trying to do ... be dangerous without professional guidance. The more practically inclined ... the group tried to smooth things ... by saying that just listening to ... another was something when we ... full of anger and frustration.

We were heading towards the break up of the group because of the pres... and the differences of opinion ... us. And at the same time we started ... ling one another by our first names.

Johanna was the first to announce ... was leaving the group. Theres did ... same, adding that they were now ... ing in threes and found this a ... effective way of working together. Mechthild did not want to go on ... Theres had left. Helga told us that ... whole experience had been very prac... and important to her. But we could ... share her ideas on free sexuality. She ... her strength was limited and she ... have to use it more carefully. Annushka was not there that evening. Johanna ... that she, Theres and Annushka had ... up a group of three on their own ... would be telling the whole group ... time. If there was a next time.

This process had taken a whole ... In this time we had all changed, inward... ly or outwardly. A divorce, a move, ... new partnerships are just external sig... of this. We had learnt to be more op... to express and become more aware ... our feelings, to recognise our fears ... to develop our potential. We worked ... our own identity. We practised the ... of getting on better with ourselves.

When the silent majority met for the last time, seven quiet ones that had been disbanded against their will, ... father was dying. We talked about ... ness and death, and the claims made ... us women in particular, about look... after people and to what extent ... should make sacrifices for the sake of others. We ended up talking about ... ature. There was no need to ask if we would be meeting again.

Karin von Behr

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 8 October 1977)

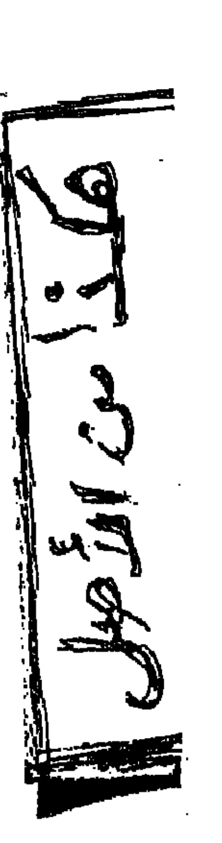
Professor suggests contracts for 'unofficial marriages'

Professor Jürgens of the Institute of Demography in Wiesbaden recently advocated greater protection for people who were living together but not officially married in a talk on South West Radio.

His reason was that the new divorce laws would make many young people think twice before getting married and many couples did not want children. If a "marriage without the piece of paper" broke down, the weaker partner would be at a serious disadvantage because he or she would have difficulty in proving what he or she had invested in the partnership.

Professor Jürgens called for a kind of partnership-contract, forms for which would be available in any stationers ... is the case with tenancy agreements ... this contract each partner would ... his material claims and there would be ... written agreement on arrangements ... be made in the event of a subsequent separation.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 4 October 1977)



■ SPORT

Bundeswehr lends parachute jumpers a helping hand

Parachute jumpers are associated in many people's minds with paratroopers and the military. It is an image they do not like, but find very difficult to get rid of. This is hardly surprising, considering that half of the national relative and formation jumping team are professional soldiers and most of the rest are reservists.

The fourteen men who are now training near Celle for the world parachute jumping championships to be held in Gatton in Australia are aged between 26 and 42. There they will be competing against 30 four-man and 25 eight-man teams.

Favourite to take the title is the USA. "They have far better training facilities" complains Michael Schirmer, the "Girl Friday" of the German team. But the German team also has a fighting chance, as their third place in the last world championships in Warendorf two years ago and their victory in the Europa cup eight-man event in Italy this year show.

Relative parachute jumping means four on eight men being flown to an altitude of 3600 to 3700 metres and jumping quickly out of the plane one after another at equal intervals. The to jump then have to catch up the others and they then have to make certain prearranged formations in free fall extending metres over 2600. Marks are awarded by judges on the ground.

The present national squad has been *together* for two years and has carried out 500 jumps. All the squad were previously in other teams and some of them have up to 2000 jumps to their credit.

Experience is not the only factor that makes a good team. Relative weight and harmony within the team must also be right. "Eleven football stars do not make a team" says Reinhardt Thies, who is a member of the four-man and the eight-man national squad.

The team needs to put in a lot of training to reach the same standard as the Americans. In the preparatory phase for the world championship training takes place daily. Weather permitting, there are five or six jumps on the schedule every day. This is "quite a lot" when one considers that, as Reinhold Thies claims, "two jumps in a day are equivalent to an entire working day's stress."

Apart from the training in the air, there is ground practice, training for "docking manoeuvres" and "signs "which have to be practised (or "briefed" in parachute jumpers' jargon) regularly.

"This grind takes a lot of the fun out of parachute jumping," moans Reinhardt Thies. And so it is understandable that sometimes, when it all gets too much for him, he packs his 'chute and dies a solo jump. The feeling of free fall and being able to manoeuvre in any direction is what fascinates so many parachute jumpers. Often they regard the parachute itself as a necessary evil. Says Wolfgang Griese, veteran of over 1800 jumps: "By the time the parachute opens, it's all over."

The ambivalence of the national team's connection with the military is particularly evident when one looks at training costs and training time. On the one hand, they stress the civilian aspect of the sport but on the other hand their entire training would be impossible without the *Bundeswehr*: a parachute jump costs DM 30 per person and this is far more than the jumpers and the association can afford. The Bundeswehr provides helicopters free of charge and if a civilian team member has no more holidays coming to him, the Bundeswehr calls him up as a reservist and he spends all his time practising parachute jumps.

Wolfgang Griese is a customs official and has never had any of the difficulties described above ("they always give me special leave when I apply for it"). He considers this support perfectly in order and points out that the state also gives support to top sportsmen in other disciplines.



Prachute jumpers training over Celle (Photo: Horstmüller)

The relative parachute jumpers still have serious financial problems. The team was given DM21,000 out of public funds to prepare for the world championships. "Trying flying 14 people to Australia and back on that," says Michael Schirmer. They have sent begging letters to industry and have plugged the gaps in the travel coffers so that they will, after all, be able to fly off to Australi on 10. November.

The team will disband after the world championships. Expense, time and stress have all taken their toll.

Reinhardt Thies, who wants to devote more time in future to his profession as baker, is thinking of trying to find a sponsor: "If I had an income of DM80,000 a year, I would go on jumping."

Wolfgang Wosnitza

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 8 October 1977)

Money and facilities aplenty but no stars among ice skaters

Five years ago, German ice-skaters were a force to be reckoned with. They won two gold medals — the winners being Monica Pflug and Erhard Keller — in the Winter Games in Sapporo.

German skaters are now only in the mediocre bracket. This winter there are no skaters in the German A group, in which skaters of the highest standard are included. Dr Erhard Keller, twice an Olympic gold medallist, explains: "Since Herbert Hofl gave up the national team manager's job, there is total chaos on the German skating scene."

Keller bases his arguments on the structure of the national training scheme. There is no single manager looking after the national team, as is the case in football for example. Werner Deregoski, 51, national skating chief, comments: "The system we've got at the moment is perfectly adequate."

This is the system he describes as adequate: there are trainers in Berlin (Kees Broekmann), Munich (Helmut Kraus), Grefrath (Pierre Bijsterfeld), and Inzell (Henk van Dijk). Dutchmann van Dijk, formerly youth trainer of the German ice-skating team, has the title of national trainer but in fact he only trains the six skaters of the B group in Inzell, once the "factory for world ice-skating champions."

Otto Ripper, deputy chairman of the German Ice Skating Association, points out that "one cannot expect van Dijk to spend the entire winter on international tours with the national team."

Now that Monika Holzner-Pflug has said that it is unlikely that she will skate again competitively, there are no stars left in the national squad, and no world-class trainer. On the other hand, there are three artificial ice-rinks which cost millions to build: Inzell (cost: about DM 6 million); Berlin (about DM 12 million) and Grefrath (about DM 3 million).

Rinks for racing skaters are also being planned for Herne, Stuttgart (not financed from federal funds), Bremen (due to open at the end of 1979), Nuremberg (building starts 1982) and Mannheim: a 260 metre course with wide curves as at Basle and Zurich.

There is plenty of money available for ice-skating. Says Otto Ripper: "We have an annual budget of DM 230,000 for sporting activities alone. We are very well off in this respect."

Ripper also adds: "It takes more to race on ice than just being able to keep your feet on skates. You need a lot of intelligence to get on."

Erhard Keller does not attribute the slow progress being made by German skaters solely to lack of intelligence. "There is no discipline," he says, "in the association, no close teamwork. Everyone does his own thing."

Keller himself is also doing his own thing. The dentist from Munich and future ZDF (TV Channel Two) sports programme front man is privately training 18 year old prospect Paul Ederer ("the lad will skate 500 metres in under 39.5 seconds this winter") and 23 year old Manfred Köppen, who has been dropped from the national squad for "lack of effort — he trains with Keller", in the words of Otto Ripper.

Olympic gold medal winner Monika Holzner-Pflug is also doing her own thing: she and her husband have founded the Achenthal Skating Club on the Chiemsee and they teach groups of young people the art of skating every day... not for the German Skating Association but on their own initiative. Says German skating chief Deregoski: "She is very good at it, too."

Private initiatives such as these prevent German ice-skating from sinking to third rate level. Between Leer and Emden in the small village of Leermoor a 300 hectar field is flooded every winter to form Germany's only 400 metre natural ice-rink. Theodor Smit, a 4? year old architect, travels to Groningen with his twelve ice-skating protegés — eighty kilometres there and eighty kilometres back. His reason: "The have got an artificial rink there on which we can train regularly." The skaters pays 125 guilders for the use of the rink as well as the travelling costs. "The money comes out of our own pockets," says Smit.

The 1977/78 ice-skating season began in Inzell recently. The big international sprinters' competition starts in Berlin at the end of November. There will be superstars from Holland, Norway, Sweden, the USA and the USSR at the meeting. As Organiser Deregoski put it: "The stars still come to the German events because German ice skating is still living on past glory. But we have been living above our means for some time now."

Herbert Höfl, who was trainer of the national team until the 1976 Winter Olympic Games and is now public relations manager of a sports-show firm, sees little likelihood of this situation changing radically in the future. Hofl, who is 36, says: "You can't study ice-skating at the Sport University in Cologne, so there is no training course for trainers in this country. This is where the problem starts."

The Association's rigid financial structure makes it difficult to attract top trainers from abroad. The Norwegian Thormod Moum, 41, one of the best trainers in the world and formerly Erhard Keller's trainer, is not going to move from Oslo to Berlin for nothing. Says Deregoski: "Moum would be the ideal trainer for the national team. But we would have to pay him 6000 Deutschmarks a month, and we can only offer half of that."

Klaus Blume

(Die Welt, 11 October 1977)